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** ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clesrway

Opportunity for Mr. Black

A Mailed Fist in the East

Britain Arms Her Artery

¶ Supreme Court Justice Black. Perhaps it properly may not be referred to as "court packing," but the Senate vote of 63-16 approving the nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black, aggressive New Dealer and supporter of the Roosevelt court reorganization scheme, is widely interpreted as the packing in 3 the court of one who, however competent, is generally believed to have been selected because of radical support of New Deal proposals rather than because of distinguished judicial qualifications.

* * *

¶ President Roosevelt's apparent determination to bring executive influence to bear on the judiciary reveals his Achilles' heel. More than one commentator on American news sees in Mr. Roosevelt's apparent inability to distinguish between support of aim and of method a weakness which threatens his political popularity. Convinced, with no little reason, that his re-election constituted a mandate for the further pursuit of New Deal objectives, his critics suggest that he seems unaware that this implied mandate does not likewise imply whole-hearted support of any means he may employ.

* * *

¶ While it is widely assumed that Mr. Roosevelt's motives are benevolent, at least toward the poorer classes, it is at the same time pointed out that the very enthusiasm with which he pursues his objective may open breaches in American democracy easily invaded by forms of mobocracy. The appointment of Senator Black, therefore, is not generally hailed with any degree of unanimity. It leaves at least a portion of America with a feeling of uneasiness. It may remain for Senator Black himself to allay that feeling—an achievement he might well accomplish by elevating principle above partisanship.

* * *

¶ Six Days of Warfare. The duel between Japanese warships and marines and Chinese airships and land troops continues with increasing fury. While Japanese naval planes and ships concentrate in a vigorous bombardment of positions north and east of Shanghai, desperately striving to stem with well-drilled troops and superior equipment but fewer numbers, the ragged but grim advance of China's best fighting units, the exodus of foreign non-combatants from Shanghai goes on. As Japanese marines and blue-jackets, outnumbered four to one, give way before the advancing Chinese, and a fleet of approximately 25 Japanese cruisers and destroyers line the Whangpoo River and spray the Chinese lines with shells, British, French, and American officials, supported by naval units, labor heroically to care for the refugees and protect national interests.

* * *

¶ Chinese officials promise that in case of a Japanese defeat, pursuit will not be pressed across the boundaries of the international settlement. British officials declare an attempt will be made to keep the Japanese from retreating into the international area. Paul McNutt, United States High Commissioner at Manila, and President Quezon of the Philippine commonwealth, join an appeal for public contribution for American and Philippine refugees. But while humanitarian efforts go on, more than fifty Japanese men of war, enough to blow Shanghai from the map, hover in the waters of the Whangpoo and Yangtse. The effrontery of evil methods is never more apparent than in warfare, but it is encouraging to consider that evil's very arrogance is often its undoing.

* * *

¶ America's Policy Toward Far East. President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull explain America's attitude toward the Sino-Japanese conflict. The United States will defend, in co-operation with other neutral powers, its interests and rights. Until China and Japan acknowledge a state of war, the United States will not interpret the present conflict as coming under America's neutrality act. Hence, for the present, there will be no embargo on arms shipments. American and British policy is apparently identical. Two courses are followed: the protection of lives and property of nationals who wish to remain, and the facilitating of methods for those who wish to withdraw. It's a sort of a hands-off policy, but the hands are covered with steel gloves.

* * *

¶ Britain Makes Stern Move. Its patience exhausted by air and sea attacks in Mediterranean areas far from Spanish waters, the British Government issues a "shoot-to-sink" order against submarines threatening British merchantmen. It's Britain's notification that it proposes to keep its trade artery through the Mediterranean secure, but there's criticism in London because the order was restricted to submarines. However, it is felt that the British navy won't be able to distinguish between under-water, on-water, or over-water craft in the future when British merchantmen are attacked. When the mad dogs of war are abroad, Britain considers it wise to carry a club.

In the Boston Section:

N. E. continues fight for power rights at flood hearing.

New Haven installs hostesses on dining cars of trains.

Burroughs' Newsboys Foundation holds scholarship tests.

42 arrested for flocking passengers from S. S. Steel Pier.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Seabury Assails Naming of Walker To Transit Post

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Strong criticism of the appointment of James J. Walker, former mayor of New York, to the legal staff of the Transit Commission, was voiced here today by Samuel Seabury, whose investigation of the Walker mayoralty led to Mayor Walker's resignation while under fire in 1932. The job to which Mr. Walker was named, and which he took over yesterday, pays $12,000 a year, and his appointment comes just 17 days before the expiration of the period of his eligibility for a city pension. Upon his retirement he is now due for a pension of about $17,500 a year.

Although the one-time mayor and the Transit Commission have formally denied that he joined the commission's legal staff because of his pension requirements, the thought persists widely here that this was the motivation back of his acceptance of the job, and it was upon this that Mr. Seabury's protest was predicated. It was addressed to the three members of the commission—William G. Fullen, Leon G. Godley and Reuben L. Haskell.

Assails Appointment

Recalling that Mr. Walker will serve under John J. Curtin, counsel for the commission, and that Mr. Curtin was Mr. Walker's counsel during the public hearing before Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt in 1932, Mr. Seabury refers to Mr. Walker as the "captain of the 'tin box brigade' during his own administration as mayor" and suggests facetiously that the commission also appoint Russell T. Sherwood, one-time financial adviser of Mayor Walker and who fled to Mexico during the Seabury investigation, to some kind of a job.

Mr. Seabury then proceeded to remind the commission of what he said were "some of Mr. Sherwood's qualifications."

". . . After the investigation had adjourned, Mr. Sherwood came back from Mexico and went to New Jersey, but the insuperable barrier of the Hudson River seemed to prevent him from coming within the limits of the state of New York," he said in part. "He was fined $50,000 for contempt of court by the Supreme Court of this state and was sentenced to 30 days in jail.

"If these may not at first impress you as evidence of his qualifications, let me remind you that the District Attorney of New York County never has taken action in his case at all. An alleged inquiry into the income of your new expert on 'grades and crossings' was conducted by the federal authorities, and Mr. Sherwood was said to have been examined, but the secrecy with which the whole investigation was cloaked deprived us of the benefit of Mr. Sherwood's statements.

"Tin Box Brigade"

"I cannot but view the act of your honorable commission in making Mr. Walker's appointment as holding out a symbol of hope to all the other members of the 'tin box brigade,' who will immediately see in this appointment reason to believe that their merits may not longer remain unappreciated, as only Dr. (Royal S.) Copeland (Tammany candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor) and Judge (Jeremiah T.) Mahoney (designee of the Democratic bosses of the four boroughs outside Manhattan) may persuade the people to return the city government to Tammany Hall.

"Indeed, it has occurred to me that perhaps the good Dr. Copeland has himself prescribed this

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Black's Accession to Court Is Step in Roosevelt Goal; Hughes and Roberts Key Men

Senate Approval, 63 to 16, Dispels Charges of Ku Klux Connection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—A liberal majority seems definitely assured on the Supreme Court as the result of the confirmation of Senator Hugo Lafayette Black by the Senate yesterday, 63 to 16.

President Roosevelt, who failed in his attempt to reorganize the high tribunal by adding additional justices, appears now, through the normal process of replacement, to have achieved the major part of his goal.

With the possibility of other vacancies in the balance of his term, Mr. Roosevelt may be able further to leave the stamp of his personality upon the high court for the interpretation of the type of economic and social legislation which is associated with the New Deal.

It is generally assumed from his antecedents that Mr. Justice Black will identify himself with the Brandeis-Stone-Cardozo group. This makes a nucleus of four so-called "liberals" in a court of 9. Listed on the "conservative" side are Mr. Justice Sutherland, Mr. Justice McReynolds and Mr. Justice Butler. There have been rumors that Mr. Justice Sutherland might follow Mr. Justice Van Devanter into retirement. In any event, the balance of power is still held by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Roberts, who have shown a tendency in the past term to vote with the so-called "liberals."

One of the chief results thought likely from the Black appointment is to break up the rigidity into which the conservative-liberal lines have taken in the high court. Legal authorities greatly hope this will result. With sharp lines drawn as they have been in the past it was possible in many cases to forecast accurately

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Black Now Confined To Weather and Art

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 18

Senator Hugo L. Black must now go into the eclipse which is part of the $20,000-a-year Supreme Court job.

Asked by a reporter to comment on the confirmation fight, Senator Black declined.

"That's right," said Senator Henry F. Ashurst (D) of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, approvingly. "All you can talk about now is the weather and art."

"And you can go ahead and talk about anything you want!" said Senator Black wistfully.

British Authorize Counter-Attacks On Raiding Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—The British Government's decision to authorize British warships "to counter-attack" any submarine attacking British merchantmen is criticized here as not going far enough.

Why, it is asked, restrict authorization to cases of attacks by submarines? While it is true that somewhat vaguely worded instructions were issued some time ago regarding bombing from the air, it is pointed out that a good many recent cases have occurred of surface vessels attacking merchantmen.

It is probable, of course, that the British Navy would not wait for instructions if its warships happened to be within range when an attack was made on British merchantman. But, say the critics, is it likely that Gen. Francisco Franco's warships would try to sink a British ship with the royal navy within hail?

But for the gravity of the Far Eastern trouble on which public attention is closely riveted just at present, it is believed that there would be a strong outcry against what an official statement published today calls the "increasing numbers of attacks on shipping which have occurred of late in the Mediterranean waters and at extension of the area in which these incidents are now taking place."

Contrary to War Rules

The British Government declares itself to be "gravely perturbed" at these incidents. But it is pointed out by students of international affairs that such attacks are contrary to the rules for conducting war at sea which have been approved by every big naval power, including both the states which support General Franco.

Indeed it has been one of the objects of British policy since the World War to secure general adoption of the rule abolishing unrestricted sea warfare. Britain, which relies on sea communications for supplies of food and other essential raw materials, would be the chief loser if the rule—reaffirmed only last November—were so soon dropped.

It had been generally expected therefore that the British Government would take the lead in insisting that this practice be stopped forthwith. Even the British Government's worst enemies, however, cannot accuse it of lack of patience toward General Franco's naval activities.

No Reply From Franco

Britain is still awaiting a reply to its fortnight-old demand for release of the three merchantmen seized off the coast of Spain, and though refusing to accept General Franco's denial that his airplanes dropped bombs on the steamship British Corporal off Algiers it is not at present proposed to take any action about the matter.

There is also reason to believe that the British Government is not anxious that the International Non-Intervention Committee should take cognizance of recent deliberate attacks on ships carrying the non-intervention flag. Denmark on the other hand is understood to be considering bringing the case of an attack on the Danish ship Edith before the Non-Intervention Committee at an early date.

Historic Manor Sold

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CECILTON, Md., Aug. 18—Worsell Manor, historic beauty spot, has been purchased by Representative Alfred H. Phillips Jr. (D) of Connecticut. It is understood Mr. Phillips will make this his future home. The land on which the mansion stands was granted by representatives of King Charles II of England to a Maj. Peter Sayer in 1685. Early records disclose that Major Sayer became a trusted friend of Lord Baltimore.

Faith and Order Sessions Close On Unity Theme

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 18—With unanimous approval of an affirmation of unity, stating that allegiance to Christ Jesus takes precedence over any other allegiance, the second World Conference on Faith and Order closed here today.

This affirmation, submitted by the Rev. Dr. Robert A. Ashworth of New York City, was the work of nine delegates from a cross-section of the conference. The affirmation added that though present unity among the churches "is only of the heart" and they are divided in outward forms it is believed that a deeper understanding will lead toward united apprehension of the truth.

Such a statement represents the limit to which the conference can commit itself. Action now rests with the churches themselves. The importance of the confirmation lies in the fact that differences have been thoroughly threshed out and suggestions made for next steps on the road to unity; also in the new show of understanding between church representatives.

"Real Progress" Made

"Everyone agrees that the progress made is astonishing," declared the Archbishop of York in a radiocast speech when comparing this with previous conference. "This does not mean," he added, "that we are ready or nearly ready to formulate schemes for a general union. But there is a complete change of atmosphere."

At Lausanne, the Archbishop added, "there was complete personal friendliness, but delegates were on the defensive. Now all that has been altered."

"We all know," he said, "that if

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New Deal Jams Fag-End Bills In Fast Order

Restores $20,000,000 Cut From Farm Tenancy—Wage Measure Locked

Session Nears End

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—New Deal forces won three victories in Congress yesterday and were back on more today.

Chief unifying factor in turbulent last-minute scenes is the steady pressure of Administration leaders toward rough-hewing bills to their own satisfaction.

The House voted to restore the $20,000,000 item to start the New Deal farm tenancy and submarginal land retirement programs, which had been eliminated from the third deficiency bill by the Appropriations Committee. Mr. Roosevelt had strongly approved the measure.

Secondly, New Deal forces put back $867,500 which had been cut from the same bill by the committee for the National Labor Relations Board thereby approving the budget bureau's allotment of $1,800,000 for the board in the next nine months. Final vote was 125 to 112.

The Senate meanwhile approved Mr. Roosevelt's nominee to the Supreme Court, 63 to 16.

Wagner Housing Bill Up

Taking up for passage the third big bill in three days, the House tackled the Wagner slum clearance and low cost housing bill today, with Administration leaders endeavoring to write back New Deal provisions which were chopped from the measure in the Senate.

Chief disaster for the Administration in the last minute rush is on the wages and hours bill, apparently hopelessly stalled in the House Rules Committee after passing the Senate. Even here, New Dealers are active.

Mr. Roosevelt at his press conference yesterday announced he had not given up hope for passage, either when Congress resumes work next term or at this session, while at the same time powerful leverage was being exerted on the Democratic members of the committee by a party caucus, called for tomorrow.

The petition for this caucus, which needs 50 Democrats to be effective, had jumped from yesterday's total of 88 names to 110. There are 331 Democrats in the lower house.

It has been taken for granted on all sides that the far reaching legislation would be approved by the House if it once came before it. In effect what is happening is a Democratic revolt by liberals against the conservatives who control the key committee. The action of the caucus is not mandatory upon the Democratic committee members however, and the lateness of the attack makes it unlikely that the revolt will change committee membership.

The House set about passing the Housing Bill today, to make its record three in a row.

On Monday it passed the tax loophole bill after perfunctory debate.

Yesterday it rushed through the $100,000,000 deficiency bill—last big money bill of the session—adding $20,000,000 to its items over protests of economy advocates.

The housing bill will make it three-straight.

The Senate continued debate on the McCarran bill to put air mail under the ICC. The Senate Finance Committee rushed consideration of the tax loophole measure.

On Social Security Board

International

Miss Mary L. Dewson

Director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee Who Has Been Appointed as the First Woman Member of the Social Security Board

Found U. S. Jobs For Many Women, Gets One Herself

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Determined efforts on the part of Mary W. Dewson, the Democratic party's outstanding feminine leader, have brought women more important federal posts and more recognition in party councils than they have ever had before.

Now tables have turned. "Molly" Dewson herself becomes the first woman member of the Social Security Board. She will serve two years at a salary of $10,000 a year.

The three members of the Social Security Board hold terms of various lengths. The longest, a six-year appointment vacated by John G. Winant, was recently given to Prof. Edmund Bigge, of Brown University, a Republican. Miss Dewson's shorter term will release her in time to participate in the 1940 political campaign. She succeers Vincent Miles, Arkansas Democrat, who has just completed a two-year term. Arthur J. Altmeyer, chairman of the board, is serving a four-year term.

Not Entirely Political

Social security officials insist that Miss Dewson's appointment is not entirely political. They point to her long years of experience in the social service field and to her membership on the committee of economic security which framed the federal social security law.

Born at Quincy, Mass., and educated at Wellesley College, Miss Dewson at 26 became superintendent of the girls' parole department in Massachusetts, a post she held

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President Hits Fixed Price Rider But Signs Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—President Roosevelt today signed "with distinct hesitation" a District of Columbia revenue bill which contained as a rider the Tydings-Miller resale price maintenance bill.

The rider, for two sessions a legislative football, is said by the President to "weaken the anti-trust laws." But it was impossible to extricate it from the essential district revenue bill. Moreover, James Roosevelt, the President's son, had been active in urging the rider and his efforts were approved by the Massachusetts State Pharmaceutical Association and other Bay State groups, where the younger Mr. Roosevelt manifests distinct political ambitions.

The Tydings-Miller rider has been attacked as promoting monopolistic practices, several governmental Departments oppose it, the President himself on April 27 urged in a letter to Vice-President Garner that it be defeated. In Mr. Roosevelt's words today: "One of the principal objections to the rider is that the Departments opposing it believe it will seriously raise the cost of many articles to the consuming public."

Nevertheless, the District revenue bill was so imperative to avoid fiscal chaos in Washington that the President felt that he had no choice. The bill provides emergency funds to operate the District of Columbia government and cover a threatened $7,000,000 deficit in district finances.

Calls Rider Vicious Practice

In his statement, Mr. Roosevelt says: "This is the first time in my term of office that this vicious practice of attaching unrelated riders to tax or appropriation bills has occurred. The country will recognize the unfairness of placing any President in the position of having to disapprove a major bill just because an extraneous rider has been attached to it. In the present case, I have no hesitation in approving the tax legislation for the District of Columbia, but I have distinct hesitation in approving the rider which weakens the anti-trust laws.

"Several of the Departments of the Government have pointed out, in reports they have given me, extremely objectionable features in this rider and recommend my veto of the whole bill on this account. There is, on the other hand, some estimable opinion that the effects of this rider will not be as serious as it is feared by the Departments that favor a veto.

"I have decided to sign the bill in the hope that it will not be as harmful as most people predict, and I call attention to the fact that

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U. S. to Insist On Its Rights In China Crisis

Use of Neutrality Act Is Not Contemplated at Present

'Middle Course'

Hull Clarifies American Policy—Similar to British Stand

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—American policy as regards the Far Eastern situation can be concisely stated for the first time here today as a result of important clarifying explanations by both President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Two decisions stand out. They are:

1. The United States, as its policy now is envisaged, is not reducing its commitments in the Far East in the face of either Japanese aggression or the danger of mob violence on the part of disorganized Chinese. On the contrary it has served notice that the official conception of the nature and extent of American interests and American rights remains unchanged and will be defended by military forces in co-operation with like measures by British, French and other neutral forces.

2. President Roosevelt and his diplomatic advisers see no occasion for application of the Neutrality Act under conditions such as exist now in China. So long as China and Japan maintain diplomatic relations with each other the President feels under no obligation to assert that they are at war and to impose an embargo on arms shipments.

Shanghai International

The actual situation in Shanghai is regarded as quite apart from the general question of neutrality. Shanghai is viewed as a great international metropolis in which American citizens are living and doing business legitimately. They are believed to deserve protection in these pursuits. To fail to protect them would convict the United States of cowardice in the eyes of the world and would invite insults to Americans everywhere in the world, in the view of the Administration here.

In connection with the resultant decision to reinforce the American guard in Shanghai, Secretary Hull expressed the hope that the time would eventually arrive when all American forces could safely be removed from the Far East and extra-territorial rights abandoned. Similar general expressions are known to have been made by President Roosevelt.

The contrary actions of the Government are to be explained partly as inevitable in the face of the existing situation, but also as emphasizing that withdrawal of American armed forces and American extra-territorial rights is a long-range hope which is conditional on the elimination of factors in the Chinese situation which brought about these outward forms of special foreign status.

Awaits Chinese Nation

Both the President and Mr. Hull are known to feel that ultimately they should and will cease. But the time for that move will come when China is a more unified nation, able to protect its foreign guests and guarantee justice in the courts. It will come when other nations join with the United States in recognizing that the need for their troops and their special rights has ceased to exist. But it will not come in the form of American withdrawal before Japanese pressure.

This view of American intentions is borne out by the dispatch of marines from San Diego. Had the sending of reinforcements to Shanghai been motivated solely by existing danger to Americans in that city the 15th Regiment, U. S. Army, could have been sent down from Tientsin which is at the moment comparatively quiet or about a thousand Regular Army troops could have been dispatched from Manila. In either case the reinforcement of the garrison by approximately the same number of men being sent from San Diego could have been accomplished in less than a week instead of requiring five weeks. It is also considered important in this connection that the 8000-ton cruiser Marblehead has been ordered to escort the troop transport carrying the marines from San Diego.

The result will be a significant increase in the American forces on the Asiatic station. The Marine force at Shanghai will be doubled. At present the cruiser Augusta, flagship of the Asiatic squadron, is the only large American warship in the Far East. Arrival of the Marblehead will therefore double the number of important fleet units at Shanghai and add its complement of 460 men to the 600 of the Augusta and to the number of bluejackets which could be sent ashore to aid the marines in case of emergency.

Seeks Middle Course

In taking the position it does American diplomacy is consciously seeking a "middle of the road" policy which will avoid the extremes of complete withdrawal and of excessive intervention. Mr. Hull repudiates on the one hand the isolationists who would have the United States tell Americans they are remaining in China at their own risk

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Other news of Chinese crisis: Page 5.

Britain to Extend Probation System

Older Offenders Covered by Revolutionary Change in Court Procedure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—"Gentler Justice"—the system of lifting people up out of social troubles instead of throwing them down into jail—is soon to revolutionize fully British police court practice, The Christian Science Monitor learns on high authority.

Plans now being prepared at the Home Office represent the consummation of several years' earnest thinking by persons who have realized the importance of extending the probation system, so that those who have made mistakes but cannot justifiably be classed as "criminals" should be given a helping hand rather than a prison sentence and the consequent stigma of being a "jail-bird."

Under the probation system a special court officer undertakes to keep a watchful eye on the guilty person and steer his or her activities into worthier channels. While this system has for some years been increasingly applied in the case of youthful offenders, it has been employed relatively little in adult cases.

The preparations now being made for insuring that in future every possible case is treated in this way, form the next stage in this important social revolution.

Latest Moves

The extent of these new preparations shows clearly how strongly this question has now come to the fore. Latest moves include:

1. Overhaul by the Home Office of the probation system, in preparation for its extension.

2. Strong recommendations to magistrates to make fuller use of the system and to extend it to adult cases.

3. Recognition in Parliamentary statute of the important position of the probation officer in police court mechanism.

4. Establishment of a special training college for probation officers and raising of the standard for applicants.

The effect of these developments will naturally not be apparent to the public for some little time; public interest at the moment is focused upon another important factor in this social change—an act of Parliament which has just received the Royal Assent.

This act provides that on and after October 1, this year, all matrimonial cases now dealt with by magistrates will be heard before special Domestic Courts. The aim of the law is to compose differences between husbands and wives and reduce the number of separation orders, thus remedying the situation that caused nearly 2000 husbands to be sent to prison last year for failing to pay maintenance in connection with such orders.

The act provides that the public shall not be admitted to the Domestic Courts. It is also provided that, in case the probation officer should fail to effect conciliation the Lord Chancellor shall prescribe new rules of procedure for the courts.

Probation Officer's Status

More significant, however, for the student of social advancement is the fact that, the Home Office declares, the act recognizes and regularizes for the first time the position of the probation officer. He used to be an auxiliary, but now he becomes a part of police court machinery.

"Our aim now is full service." It was in these terms that a Home Office spokesman summed up the official attitude to the reforms.

Full service means more officers, extended service of women officers, better training for officers, increased use of officers.

Already 20,000 persons a year are placed under the care of probation officers. This figure represents a great advance; (there are, in fact, no previous figures issued with which to compare it); but it is mostly composed of juvenile cases. It should, it is said, be doubled in the future.

Increase Women Officers

There are 950 probation officers in England and Wales. Of these 400 are whole-time workers, and one third of these are women.

Although almost every court has the services of such an officer, there

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Humanizing Steps In British Justice

Steps in Britain's humanising of justice have multiplied during the last 30 years. Some of the major moves are:

1908—Law sets 16 as lowest age at which young persons can be committed to prison, with some exceptions.

1909—Borstal institutions begun as juvenile houses of correction. Their aim is to rehabilitate young offenders instead of merely punishing them.

1910—Law putting first offenders on probation instead of jailing them.

1914—Time for payment of fines increased.

1927 — Acts of Parliament completed to clear prisons in large degree of mentally deficient prisoners.

'Gentler Justice' Taken as Slogan in Goal of Rehabilitation

Old Truck Drivers Fail Test but New One Passes Easily

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CRAWLEY, Eng.—This little Sussex town has a fire engine. It had four firemen who could drive it. It was decided they had all better take the Ministry of Transport truck driving test so that everything should be in order, even though two of them have been driving for many years.

No. 1 took the test. He had been driving for 28 years, including transport wagons in France, 1914-18. He was told he had failed and must get more experience. No. 2, driver for 12 years failed, too. So did No. 3.

Now there is one. He is the only one who passed. He has never driven the engine to a fire. He has only had a few weeks' experience. What happens when No. 4 isn't around?

President Attacks Price Rider In District of Columbia Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

one of the principal objections to the rider is that the departments opposing it believe it will seriously raise the cost of many articles to the consuming public.

Hopes Use Will Stop

"But in signing it, I express again the objection to this unusual method of passing laws, and I sincerely trust that future sessions of the Congress of the United States will forgo the practice of attaching unrelated riders to important and specific bills."

On April 27 President Roosevelt wrote to Vice-President Garner: "The present hazard of undue advances in prices, with a resultant rise in the cost of living, makes it untimely to legalize any competitive or marketing practices calculated to facilitate increases in the cost of numerous and important articles which American householders, and consumers generally, buy."

Nevertheless, the rider was attached to the District of Columbia bill in the Senate committee, and stuck in passage through both Houses. Before the bill was accepted by the Senate, a section was added to the rider specifically prohibiting "horizontal" price-fixing agreements between producers or jobbers or retailers in competition with one another. Senator Millard E. Tydings (D) of Maryland, author of the bill, said he understood the addition removed the opposition of the Administration.

But Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York hotly denied this, saying: "I can say on the highest authority that the Administration has not withdrawn its objections to this obnoxious, anti-consumer, price-fixing bill."

Check on Price-Cutting

Forty-two states now have resale price maintenance laws. They allow the manufacturer to fix the price at which his product may be sold by a jobber or retailer, providing also that any such arrangement automatically binds all other jobbers and retailers in the State.

The object is to prevent competitive price-cutting, in chain stores and cut-rate drug stores and similar establishments, below what are regarded as economic levels. The Robinson-Patman anti-price discrimination Act of 1936 has related objectives.

But a state law on this subject is apt to be of limited scope because it applies only between a producer and an outlet in the same state. Most articles affected—notably drugs and patent medicines—are produced in a few large states, so that the smaller states are not covered. And in larger states, department stores seek to avoid resale price maintenance provisions by manufacturing for themselves.

Pushed by Strong Lobbies

The Tydings-Miller rider makes it possible to apply resale price maintenance provisions between states now having such laws, which means a fairly complete blanket over the 48 states with only six holes in it.

State resale price maintenance laws, pushed on by powerful lobbies, multiplied in legislatures after the Supreme Court in unanimous decision of Dec. 7, 1936, upheld the California and Illinois laws. Thereupon the Court of Appeals of New York upheld that state's law, which it had previously held unconstitutional. The first ruling was based on earlier 5 to 4 decisions of the Supreme Court which held that methods used for interstate price-fixing violated the federal anti-trust laws.

With the President's signature of the act today, an important victory has been won by manufacturers of staple and particularly proprietary articles, and another blow has been struck against competitive price-cutting. The balmy days of the consumer seem to be passing, according to those who object to holding up prices by law. But, defenders of the bill reply, a sounder economy and fairer prices all-round will ultimately result.

Pennsylvania Newspapers Ask Hour Law Exemption

HARRISBURG, Penna., Aug. 18 (AP)—The Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers' Association, representing 132 newspapers, asked the State Aug. 16 for exemption from the provisions of the new 44-hour week law.

The request was referred to the Bureau of Labor Standards, working on exemption applications. The bureau is studying hundreds of similar requests for special consideration, especially under the women's law, effective Sept. 1, and will make recommendations to the Industrial Board tomorrow.

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Radio Talks With Its Fingers

Studio operators have developed a language of signs, all of which are now explained in a new radio directory.

News in Radio

Radiocasting's "dumb show" is now revealed.

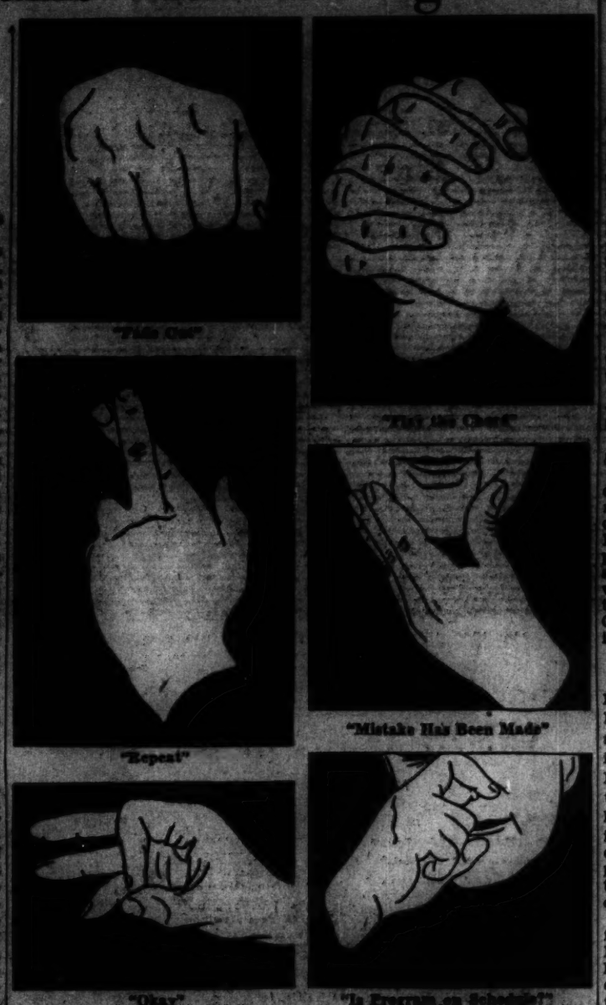
These strange almost cabalistic signs, seen by radio studio visitors, passing between stop - watch equipped production men and announcers, between orchestra leaders and their men, or between announcers separated by glass panels from studio-control operators "speak" for the first time in illustrations appearing in Variety's new radio directory which has just been released.

An orchestra leader, for instance, holds up a finger in each hand indicating one more refrain and one more chorus to his men. A control operator placing his forefinger on his nose silently testifies that the program has finished on time or "on the nose." Or a player in a dramatic sketch who muffs his lines "pulls a 'beard,'" whereupon his fellow actors place hands on chins gently deriding him. Thus almost like the characters of O'Neill's "Strange Interlude," studio workers may proceed with the program in hand while they also converse in "another language" as well.

This studio sign language is only one of the new things put into print by Variety's new directory. Though its use as a reference work is going to be valuable to all branches of the industry the directory will have a special value in radiocast program production circles. Under the chapter headed "Production Aids," for instance, is a valuable compendium of the most popular songs of the past 30 years; a list of songs of the "mechanical era"; an opera compilation, list of stage and screen production songs; best seller books; play adaptations and a list of program titles. All these, of course, will be invaluable to radio producers in building programs and may prevent many lawsuits for plagiarism or aid in avoiding duplication.

Script writers, embryo comedians and students will, no doubt, be interested in the sample scripts contained in the directory, including the now famous one in which Fred Allen ended his radio "feud" with Jack Benny.

In addition the directory includes listings of network personnel; station listings, including a set-census; network and non-network advertisers; names of advertising agencies; radio editors; technical trade journals and "fan" magazines; station representative agencies; and, finally, a comprehensive listing of professional talent.



From Variety Radio Directory © 1937; Drawings After Photos by Joseph Kesler

Sign Language as It Is Practiced in the Radio Studios

Investigation of Radio

A thorough investigation of the radio industry is in order provided the Senate approves the favorable report of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee.

The Senate Committee last week approved a resolution for an inquiry to determine to what extent radio stations are coming under the control of a few individuals or groups and whether radiocasting facilities are equitably distributed.

The resolution, offered by Senator Wallace White, Republican, of Maine, said that "many persons" believe station licenses are being held longer than the authorized period, and that the Federal Communications Commission "has in effect recognized vested property rights of great value" in frequencies.

Accusations have been made that the commission "has been affected and controlled by political and other influences," the resolution said.

In addition to these matters, the resolution would authorize inquiry to determine:

Whether radiocasting stations have concentrated in the cities, by transfer from smaller towns.

Sale prices of stations and their frequency licenses.

Control of stations by holding companies.

Affiliation of radio stations with newspapers.

Censorship of programs.

Extent of education broadcasts, patent medicine advertising, and political use of radio.

Radio Brevities

Eddie Cantor, radio comedian, has been made president of the American Federation of Radio Artists, an American Federation of Labor Union which is being organized among entertainers and announcers in the radiocasting industry.

Gen. Hugh Johnson, soldier, industrialist, writer and lecturer, and one time head of the National Recovery Administration, will become a radio news commentator beginning Sept. 27. He will be heard four times a week on the NBC Blue network. General Johnson will discuss the news of the day in the fields of politics, government, international relations, personalities or any subject he may choose.

A. D. H.

Postal Inspectors Stamp Out 'Baker Estate' Swindle Ring

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Postmaster General James A. Farley announced Aug. 16 that, through the efforts of the Post Office Department, another gigantic swindle carried on through use of the United States mails, which netted its operators approximately one million dollars and numbered among its victims individuals in every state of the Union, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, has been stamped out. It was also pointed out that 24 members of various groups engaged in this fraud against the public have been brought to trial and convicted.

This latest swindle to receive the attention of postal inspectors involved the promotion of the mythical "Baker" or "Becker" estates in the State of Pennsylvania, particularly in the city and county of Philadelphia. The promoters of this racket represented to their victims that they had indisputable proof of the existence of these estates, which included properties in the very heart of Philadelphia, worth approximately $60,000,000. In addition, Independence Hall, Franklin Square and the grave of Benjamin Franklin, itself, as well as the Post Office and the United States Mint in Philadelphia were included by these promoters as being "Baker" property.

A so-called will, dated Dec. 27, 1839, and claimed to have been executed by one Jacob Baker, was used by the promoters of this swindle to obtain money from their victims. The scheme of some of the groups carrying on the racket was to solicit money through the mails and otherwise for the pretended purpose of probating the alleged will. If the person solicited was not a Baker or Becker descendant, then he was sold a share in the mythical estate. Other groups solicited "enrollments" at $10 or $20 each, in addition to "memberships" with monthly dues.

Inspectors assigned to this work thought it very unusual that an authentic will to such valuable property should remain unprobated for almost 100 years. Through court proceedings the alleged will was obtained. Inspectors caused the paper and the writing thereon to be analyzed by a chemical engineer and handwriting expert. It was discovered that the paper on which the will was written was not manufactured until about 1890, over 50 years after its date. The paper had been artifically aged.

The signatures of the witnesses to the will had been forged, it was discovered. The information thus obtained by the inspectors proved beyond a doubt that the promoters were attempting to pass off a forged and spurious instrument to the thousands of persons, who believed and were led to believe they were heirs to a vast estate.

Education Trust Ruled Permanent

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Education is not bound within the confines of school, according to a ruling by Surrogate James A. Delehanty that a trust fund set up for Daniel B. Wolfe by his late brother, Dr. W. Beran Wolfe, may be understood to continue all his life.

"Experience beyond the school and experiment in every direction are quite as necessary as the formal instruction of the classroom," he continued. "How long instruction, experience and experiment must be continued turns on the individual under consideration."

Trustees of the estate of Dr. W. Beran Wolfe had applied to Surrogate Delehanty for an opinion as to the construction of Dr. Wolfe's will in regard to the "proper education" of his brother.

Replying on Aug. 16, the surrogate remarked that while a formal study was a part of education, so also were other factors in the human experience, and since Dr. Wolfe was a scholarly man, it was logical to conclude that he wished a scholarly and continuing education for his young brother.

"Plato attributes to Solon, the lawgiver, the saying already proverbial in Plato's time: 'I grow old ever learning many things.'" Surrogate Delehanty said. "Perhaps this brother of the deceased has a spark of genius. If so, his education will never end. . . . As he learns, deeper and wider his insight will extend, but his curiosity . . . will never find complete satisfaction."

Faith

(Continued from Page 1)

we have something to teach our neighbors we also have something to learn. This is a mark of the real progress already made—the most important kind of progress."

Steps Toward Unity

Prof. Baillie, Scottish delegate, also made a similar statement. "I believe," he declared, "that in this movement something is happening which has not happened for generations in the way of genuine rapprochement between the various communions of the church."

On the question of next steps toward unity 17 points were put forward by a special section and these are to be sent to the churches participating in the conference. These include the proposed World Council of Churches, research groups, regional conferences, and education of youth in steps of unity.

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France, Germany, and Their Allies

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Looking at Franco-German relations from the viewpoint of Berlin, the British has first of all to swallow a large lump of perfectly natural and very human "diplomatic vanity!"

For the problem of peace or war in Europe, which from France appears pre-eminently as a Paris-Berlin issue, in Germany tends to assume a much broader aspect which might be graphically listed as: Berlin, London, Rome, Moscow, with Paris a fifth.

If one is to represent accurately the Franco-German problem by listing the proportionate importance of Europe's capitals involved, the list would surely have to run something like this:

London, Paris, Berlin, Prague, Moscow, Rome.

Much as it may seem like an irrelevant "parlor-game," all this is by no means negligible. In fact this question of the attitude in which the Franco-German problem is approached most directly and immediately concerns European peace—which, when all is said and done, is the only real reason why Franco-German relations are of particular importance to the rest of the world.

French Visits to Berlin

Since his own peace and that of Europe is at stake, therefore, the Parisian can afford to swallow part, at least, of the blow to his self-importance that may await him in Berlin. After all there are other things more difficult to swallow here: the German ersatz bread, for instance—usually butterless—which quickly revives the very natural and perfectly justified French pride in the delicious yard-long bread and other culinary delights of Paris.

Likewise—why deny it?—there is, for the seasoned liberal of France and of other democracies, a less material hunger which Berlin conspicuously fails to satisfy. For those who have a taste for intellectual freedom, the atmosphere of Germany tends after a short while to become tense, heavy and oppressive. It might be an excellent preventive if more Parisians — querulously questioning today their own republican system and yearning for some of the magnificent order that National Socialist Germany unquestionably has—could visit Berlin and regain a keener appreciation of their own liberties.

The Wilhelmstrasse, and even more so the National Socialist Party leaders who have a hand in framing Germany's foreign policy, sometimes talk as though they considered France "finished" as a first rank power. Since the reoccupation of the Rhineland by Germany in March, 1936, France, say National Socialists, is no longer capable of exercising the influence outside her own borders that she previously could. Above all, adds the Wilhelmstrasse, France has no business meddling in Czechoslovakia or the other Central and Eastern European countries, for that is Germany's natural "sphere of influence."

Differ on Fields of Influence

This attitude contains, in my opinion, a grave risk to world peace. If it is true—and it is—that Paris should endeavor to take a broader view of Franco-German relations instead of keeping its gaze fearfully fixed on Berlin alone, it is equally necessary for Berlin to accord to France full recognition of the role—negative perhaps but tremendously vital—which she plays in Europe.

The danger—I think it needs to be uncovered and openly denounced as a danger—lies in this:

Germany, convinced that it is her natural right to dominate the "pan-Germanic" group of Central European states, stretching from the Baltic to the Balkans, turns first toward Czechoslovakia. Unquestionably this country, by its geographic position and its partly German population, is the key to the entire Danubian basin. Precisely what Germany's intentions toward Czechoslovakia are, no one knows—probably not even Chancellor Adolf Hitler himself.

The prevalent opinion is that an attempt to gain control in Czechoslovakia would probably take the form of a second "Spanish affair"—a revolt from within, led by the German minority with the help of the Hungarians, and engineered from Berlin with the consent of Poland. But by other observers the possibility of a direct German invasion of Czechoslovakia—a "defensive" one, of course, like Italy's annexation of Ethiopia!—cannot be altogether excluded.

Czech Alliance With France

In any case, the principal obstacle to Germany obtaining control of Czechoslovakia is the latter's alliance with France. The question at once arises: would the French intervene if the Reich were to attempt a "coup" or "putsch" of some sort directed at Prague?

In Berlin, the conviction prevails, overwhelmingly, that France would not "march"; that the French are too divided among themselves to act quickly in an emergency; that any way, France is on the verge of a "red" revolution and that therefore she need not be taken seriously into consideration.

In Paris, I have put this question to Government officials, diplomats, a cabinet minister, and to individual Frenchmen. Always the answer is "Yes, France would intervene at once if Germany attacked Czechoslovakia or sent troops over the Czech frontier for any reason. And this intervention would be immediate and effective."

These conflicting views of Berlin and Paris constitute a potential source of danger. For if Germany's leaders were to give way to their expansionist yearnings on the ground that any resultant conflict would easily be "localized," they might be making a tragic mistake.

French Dissensions Minimized

France, it is true, is torn today by political and social dissensions. But these differences are for the most part superficial rather than profound, and in any case, the very first sign of aggression coming from Germany, either toward France herself or her allies, would unite the whole French nation and galvanize it instantly into a compact, resolute and powerful weapon.

Berlin is apparently counting on "neutralising" Britain—that is, on the British Government's remaining neutral in any Central European quarrel as she has done in Spain; and much diplomatic effort is being directed toward assuring Germany of London's passive consent to the new "Drang nach Osten"—the establishment of German "control" over Eastern Europe. In Berlin, the general impression—but not the certainty—is that Germany can count not only on England keeping "hands off" as long as possible, but also on her restraining France.

This, too, is an unsafe calculation. France follows Britain's lead docilely, just so long as she feels her security lies in that direction. But a time comes—as it did last January in the Spanish Moroccan affair—when the French Government suddenly puts its foot down imperiously—without consulting London or caring much what Whitehall thinks.

Such a French reaction would almost surely be seen if Germany made any direct aggressive move against Czechoslovakia. The same holds true of Soviet Russia, but the situation is not the same because Germany has no common frontier with Russia.

Germany and Russia

In Berlin, one finds on the part of the average German a genuine fear of Russia, and a deep-seated resentment at the Franco-Soviet pact. The impression soon grows on one, however, that this apprehension has been artificially and deliberately implanted by the press and the Minister of Propaganda and that it is not at all shared by the leaders of National Socialism.

Ask a French Government official why France maintains the unpopular pact with the Soviets—for it is unpopular in France—and he will explain that the treaty is almost entirely a negative affair, and destined primarily to keep Germany from contracting an alliance with Russia. A careful investigation in Berlin, and vicarious queries in Moscow, have convinced me that this is indeed the case. Few observers in Germany today deny that there is a strong movement in the Reichswehr for such a Russo-German pact, although it is generally forgotten that Chancellor Hitler himself in 1933 ratified the Treaty of Rapallo which contained or implied such an alliance.

Steps to European Peace

To sum up the most immediate aspects of this problem of France, Germany and peace, as it appears to me after my German visit, I should list the following five conclusions:

1. While awaiting the Federated Europe in which the old Continent must eventually find organized peace, the path leading toward this federation must be blazed and cleared by all available means of furthering, through constant education, international understanding and good will. Special attention needs to be given to France and Germany in this respect.

2. If peace is to be preserved, France must acknowledge Germany's claims to play a principal role in Central Europe, economically, diplomatically, culturally.

3. Germany cannot expect France to accept without resistance a German attempt to dominate politically the nations of Central and Eastern Europe as a prelude to actual or virtual annexation. Germany's role in these regions should not go beyond having them as an acknowledged "sphere of influence" economically and culturally—not politically.

4. Since France would find it difficult, not to say impossible, to conceive of Germany placing voluntary limits on her own expansion, Britain has necessarily a vital role to play in sponsoring the organization of regional security in Central Europe, under a revitalized League. France might then be brought to acknowledge Germany's rightful claims in Europe without having she won thereby opening the door to an ensemble of pan-Germanic expeditions.

5. America's idea of strengthening peace through removing the economic causes of war is pre-eminently applicable to Franco-German relations. "Either goods or soldiers must cross frontiers," said Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Franco-German friendship will progress, and European peace will be consolidated, to the extent that frontiers are progressively opened to the normal, natural exchange of goods—and of good will.

France—Germany: A Look at Each Other

More perhaps than to any other single factor, peace in Europe depends upon Franco-German relations. These, in turn, depend not a little on the way in which these two neighbors look at one another—upon the impressions each receives of the aims and intentions of the other.

The Paris and Berlin correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor, after an exchange of visits, have written a series of six special articles on Franco-German relations, of which this is the fifth.

Eagles End Conclave

CHICAGO, Aug. 18 (AP)—Drill teams from Akron (Ohio) Aerie 525 won top honors in competition at the national convention of the Fraternal Order of Eagles which closed yesterday. Second prize for having the largest number of uniformed men coming the greatest distance went to South Framingham, Mass.

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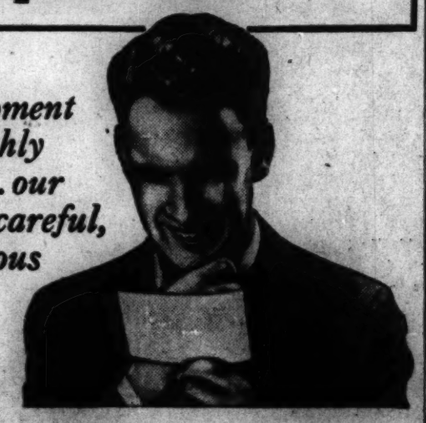

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Franco-German Trade Pacts Reduce State Intervention

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Several economic accords between France and Germany have recently come into effect, and although chiefly technical in character they are not without political significance. They denote a new desire on both sides for accommodation.

According to the statement by the French Minister of Commerce, Dr. Fernand Chapsal, the accords represent the "statute general" of Franco-German economic relations. The commercial accord, properly speaking, constitutes only a part of the whole arrangement.

There is naturally the reciprocal affirmation of the most-favored-nation clause in the section dealing with tariffs. Two governmental commissions are to be established to watch over the good working of the agreements.

The system of "clearing" which has been in operation for some time for the avoidance rather than the payment of commercial debts, and which, owing to the strict regulation of transactions in accordance with the state of accounts between the two countries has greatly handicapped trade, is now replaced by the method of settlement which already operates between Belgium and Germany.

Banks as Intermediaries

The new system automatically adjusts to a certain extent the volume of exchanges, but it nevertheless is a step toward the return of full freedom, since it invites the banks to play their normal part as intermediaries between exporters and importers. Thus the perpetual intervention of the state is obviated, and the ordinary laws of commerce are largely restored.

In addition to the two chief general accords, there are protocols which apply to special questions, such as the exchange of coke and of iron ore. With regard to this matter, it is to be observed that France assures to the metallurgical industry of Lorraine the deliveries of coke required for its furnaces, and at the same time fixes a percentage for the sale of iron ore to Germany.

Germans to Pay Interest

As for the transfer of payments due, which has hitherto been left to the good will of Germany, it is now provided for in a number of articles by which Germany undertakes to pay not only the interest on the Dawes and Young loans, but the interest on credits, mortgages, bonds, dividends, rents and so forth. In addition, arrangements concerning payment of transport, patent rights, authors' royalties and other services have been effected.

The French Minister of Commerce sums up one of the advantages of the accords as follows: "Our articles de luxe, robes, millinery, and other matters pertaining to fashion, which have made Paris famous throughout the whole world, have hitherto been terribly handicapped by the interminable difficulties which German purchasers encountered when they wished to come to France, and, above all, when they wished to pay for their purchases.

"For the last two years the German market, with the exception of raw materials, has been virtually closed to us. In view of the impossibility of furnishing the German client, our exporters ran the risk of being permanently eliminated from Germany, which is a market of first-class importance.

Clears Way to Sales

"Now, however, we shall be able to augment the value of our sales. We shall be able to export not only our finished goods, but also our agricultural products, which were practically barred.

"Doubtless the possibilities opened to our external commerce are still limited, but it may reasonably be expected that they will be developed in the near future. The new accords are bound to increase considerably Franco-German commercial exchanges."

Thus it is not unreasonably anticipated that these negotiations, technical as they have been, will have important repercussions in the political domain.

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Arctic Hunt Seeks Franklin Log Books

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DISLEY, Eng.—After many months of delay, Mr. Francis K. Pease, experienced young Polar explorer, declares he is ready to leave England in October in an endeavor to wrest from the Arctic wastes a secret it has held for nearly a century.

His mission is to find the log books of Sir John Franklin, who, with two ships and 132 men, was lost in an attempt to discover the North-West Passage in 1847.

Mr. Pease's chief clue is a map presented to him by a Danish explorer, and so far as is known it was the only map made by the Franklin party.

The log books were buried in a crevice in the rocks, it is said, and the holes are sealed with cement.

Carry American Good Will to Boy Scout Jamboree

Delegation From the United States Marching Past Royal Stand at Vogelenzang, Netherlands

Britain Relieved By Iraq's Trend To Free Regime

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—Announcement that the new Cabinet has successfully taken over in Iraq without disturbance is hailed here with relief as an indication that this new Arab state has no hankering after dictatorships.

It now transpires that the swift collapse of the Hikmat al Sulaiman Cabinet after the strong hand of Bekir Sidky Pasha had been removed, follows the refusal of Gen. Al Umari, commander of the Mosul district, to obey the Cabinet's order to send a number of officers for trial at Baghdad on the grounds that they were accomplices of the assassins of Bekir Pasha and Ali Jawad.

Civil Control Returned

Gen. Al Umari, it is stated, replied that the regiments concerned would have "protected" the officers in question, and that in view of all the circumstances he thought it necessary to take over the control of the local administration from the civil authorities. Immediately the Hikmat al Sulaiman Cabinet resigned Gen. Al Umari handed control back to the civil officers.

The new Cabinet, which contains several members of the outgoing Ministry, is headed by Jamil Beg al Midfai, who has the reputation of being moderate and who already has been Premier three times.

Friendly With Britain

It is understood that he is determined to seek the friendliest relations with Britain and that he also may decide not to proceed with Iraq's plan for settlement of the Palestine problem without partition, which the previous Government was preparing for presentation to the League Assembly next month in opposition to the British partition proposal.

It is also expected that the recent policy of close co-operation with Turkey which has just culminated in the formation of a middle eastern entente comprising Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Afghanistan will undergo some modification.

National Film Library To Keep Coronation Reels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The color films of the coronation procession are to be preserved in the National Film Library, it is announced here.

Other historical records in the possession of the library are a short section of Queen Victoria's funeral, the coronation, jubilee and the funeral of George V, a complete set of the coronation newsreels of George VI and newsreels of other notable events of the past few years.

Negro's Lynchers Sought

COVINGTON, Tenn., Aug. 18 (AP)—A grand jury of farmers and merchants undertook today to learn the identity of the six masked men who shouted defiance at the law as they lynched Albert Gooden, Negro murder suspect. Sheriff W. P. Vaughan offered to testify "to clear the matter up properly." Previously he had said he could not identify any of the six masked men who snatched the prisoner from him.

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Scout Jamboree Camps Typified Varied Traits of 37 Nations

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VOGELENZANG, Neth.—A distinctive note marked the camps of the 37 nations represented at the recent World Scout Jamboree here.

For instance, the boys from Iceland built a gate of lava stone, brought over from Iceland, with two stone birds crowning the two pillars. The Czechs put up a gate adorned with garlands of flowers. Many had totem poles.

The Netherlands boys, from Utrecht, built a domed tower of fir trunks, 80 feet high, after the fashion of the famous cathedral in their "home town." Each of the 832 American boys had sent a piece of round timber, with his name written on it. From these pieces of wood a huge entrance gate was built under the direction of their camp-leader, E. G. Anderson.

In the international theater on the Jamboree grounds, and also in the arena visited by tens of thousands of spectators, and around the campfires the boys gave performances of national dances, songs and music, apart from other displays such as rope-spinning, tent pitching, and building fires.

Admitted to Art Academy

In the center of the "marketplace" there were put up two huge totem poles, 30 feet high. They were carved by an Amsterdam scout, Nico Onkenhout. This boy also carved a small statue of the Chief Scout Lord Baden-Powell and this specimen of his work won for him admission to the Netherlands Royal Academy for plastic arts.

Catering for the 25,000 or so members of the Jamboree was a big task. Contracts were given for 200,000 loaves of bread, 36 tons of sugar, 25,000 gallons of milk and 6 miles of sausages! A battery of 24 slicing machines, working at top-speed 5 hours each day, sliced cheese, ham and sausage for breakfast and lunch.

Then there were 20 tons of rice, 17,000 packets of flour, 20,000 packets of porridge, 14½ tons of dried fruit, 20,000 tins of apple sauce, 150,000 eggs, 1000 Gouda cheeses and 3000 Edam cheeses, 11,000 packets of Java tea, 13,000 tins of sardines and last but not least, 20 tons of soap.

The description of the Boy Scout movement as a world-wide "crusade of peace" was referred to with approval by Lord Baden-Powell in his farewell address to the Jamboree.

Standing high on the "Council Rock" in the center of the vast natural arena here, the Chief Scout told the 28,000 Scouts assembled that this was a very true description. "For you have come from all parts of the world to get together in friendship, a great cause as high as any crusade.

"Today," he continued, "you are boys, but in a few years you will be the men of your country, and, should quarrels arise with other nations, you may have to decide for war or peace.

"Because of the friendship you have cemented here, you will try to settle matters in a friendly way. Thus, you are leading the way to a final settlement of international disputes. Treasure your friendships and carry them home with you to spread among all your friends."

Jacob's Staffs Presented

To each leader, the Chief Scout then presented the Jacob's Staff, which has been the symbol of the Fifth Jamboree. The staff is an upright stick with four cross-sticks, which Dutch navigators of old used as a compass by means of gliding the cross-sticks along the center stick.

"Let this staff be your totem," "B. P." enjoined them. "Its 10 points will remind you of the 10 points of the Boy Scout's law. It has a cross which stands for so much—but it has more than two arms and it will embrace all creeds and all classes, as we Scouts wish to do.

"Yours will be a happy and successful life if you try to carry out the Scout's law all your days," the Chief Scout concluded, "then you will achieve the greatest happiness, for by your friendship to your fellow-men you will be doing a great service to God, bringing His reign of peace and good will upon earth."

Puppets Shaped Into Story Characters By Children and Made to Act Parts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—You may have your beaches and your woods, give the boys of Rivington and Grand streets, or the girls from Hester street or Hell's Kitchen a bit of eggshell, a rubber ball, or even a long peanut, some theatrical paints and bits of discarded textiles or even bright-colored paper. For the Puppet Center is open.

In a huge loft at 78 Fifth avenue, with wide open windows front and back, sunshine pouring in and lots of teachers to help, children spent two hours this morning bending over tables, making "hand" puppets, to act out the story they had just heard.

There was Tony, who had said that puppets were only for girls; "dolls for boys is sissy." He was one of the hardest working youngsters of the lot. There was Jo, who has an amazing gift for sketching two or three crooked lines and behold a pirate or a Shirley Temple. There was Jenny, who shyly declined a sandwich and milk because "I'd rather run a puppet than eat."

And here, there and everywhere were the teachers who are in training to work all next winter in public schools, settlements and play streets, where this activity of the Works Progress Administration holds sway.

Every Tuesday and Wednesday morning from now until school opens, and after that on the same afternoons, the Puppet Center will be a hive of industry.

To some of them the puppets become real people, as to the boy who first disdained "dolls" and then became so attached to his own that he has paid it a visit every day "so it won't get lonely."

Yes, you can keep your beaches and your woods—well almost—and if a kid can't go to the country, this is a pretty good second best.

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Fourth Floor

Franco-German Air Pact Covers South Atlantic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—France and Germany, through their official commercial aviation companies, Air France and the Lufthansa, have recently concluded an accord for the exploitation of the South Atlantic air route.

This accord provides for the regular alternation of French and German airplanes, thus ensuring a regular air mail service over the South Atlantic. The accord also makes provisions for the further study and pooling of security measures.

The agreement, which was drawn up and signed at the request of the French Government and ratified by the Ministries of Air and Foreign Affairs, is merely the official recognition of the amicable relations which have been in existence for a considerable period of time between Air France and the Lufthansa.

As a result of avoidance of duplication of service, both French and German companies are expected to increase their schedules. In the Far East, the French Line which terminates at Hanoi in Indo-China will be linked up with the German line entering that country. It is understood that discussions are going on between the two companies regarding the possibility of co-operation in the North Atlantic.

Dumdum Bullet Used in Spain; Flier Minimizes Air Attacks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Bullets similar to those fired by Gen. Francisco Franco, rebel leader, are using explosive and dumdum bullets, according to Mr. H. A. Chidlaw-de Wet, British air pilot, who recently returned from Spain, where he has been flying for the Valencia Government.

Before the Spanish conflict, Mr. de Wet acted as one of Haile Selassie's air-couriers during the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Two machine-gun belts of the two Vickers machine-guns mounted on an Italian Fiat C. R. 32 brought down near Guadalajara were found to contain four different kinds of bullets, set in regular rotation, he told an interviewer.

First, there was an incendiary bullet, next a so[l]-named expanding bullet (better known as the "dumdum" forbidden by international law), then an explosive variety and, finally, the "inoffensive" ordinary nickel case bullet.

The expanding bullet consisted of a nickel case with a small incision in its nose. On striking any solid object, the soft lead squeezed through the small aperture with sufficient velocity to perforate a petrol tank or cause a jagged wound. The explosive bullet was composed of an eight section nickel cover over a hollow lead bullet with a core of fulminate of mercury.

Comparison of Effects

During his nine months of flying over Madrid and other loyalist fronts, the British pilot was able to observe the devastating effects of this special ammunition as compared with the ordinary "303" and incendiary bullets employed by the British Air Force.

While a "303," though possessed of greater penetrating qualities, still carries insufficient weight to pierce a structure such as a crank case, all its other functions, Mr. de Wet said, were much more effectively carried out by either explosive or soft-nosed bullets which, with their disintegrating characteristics, caused widespread damage to the structure and controls of an airplane, and to a human target made just the difference between a mortal and superficial wound; 90 per cent of such wounds had proved fatal, he declared.

This was an important factor in the struggle for air supremacy, since the personnel employed in aerial warfare are all skilled men whose loss is not easily replaced owing to the multiplicity of their training.

Minimizes Air Raids

Reviewing his Spanish experiences, Mr. de Wet said that the air weapon had been greatly exaggerated in the popular press. Thus, despite the innumerable raids over Madrid, the capital, though much battered, was still habitable, the shops and cafés were still open and many of the cinemas continued to give a daily performance.

What the fighting in Spain had proved, he thought, was that only the low altitude bombing of an undefended object, such as Guernica, was seriously destructive, and that the presence of anti-aircraft batteries, however inaccurate, was able to keep aircraft at an ineffective height, from which bombing lost its accuracy.

English Traffic Problems Studied From Airplane

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—To get a bird's-eye view of Britain's road problems Leslie Burgin, Minister of Transport, is making an air survey of main traffic thoroughfares. On his first flight Mr. Burgin flew up the Great North Road to Newcastle.

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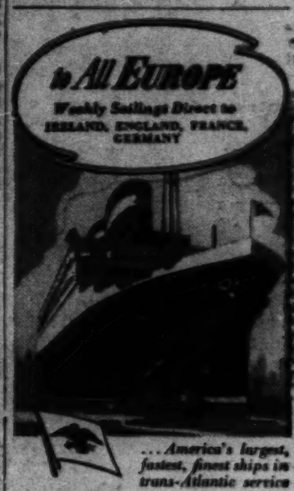

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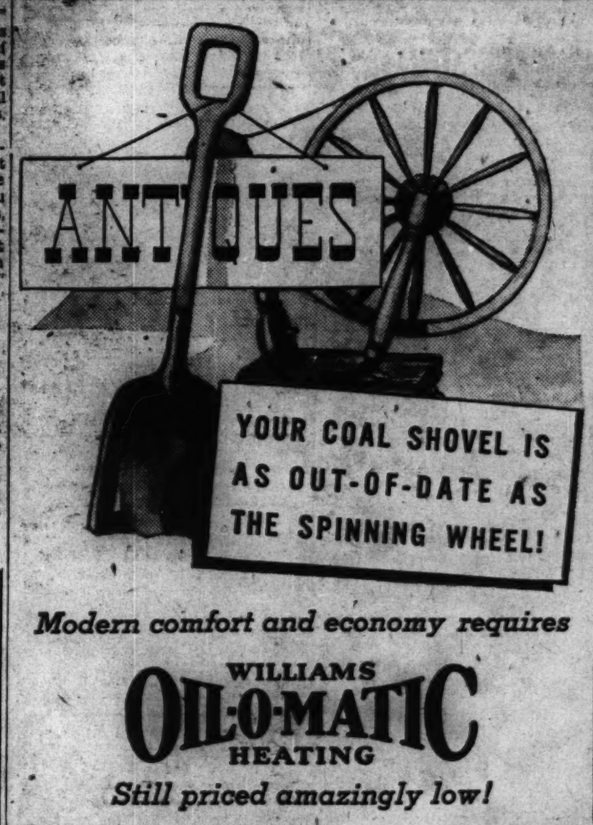

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Radio Inquiry Drive Fades; Naming of McNinch Praised

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18—Prospects for an early and vigorous investigation of the radio broadcasting industry and its relation to government regulation dimmed today under influence of two factors:

First, senatorial backers of the investigation, confronted by last-minute pressure of legislation, are neither certain they can get the resolution approved nor that they want to undertake the heavy labors of investigation before the next session.

Second, President Roosevelt's appointment last night of Frank R. McNinch to be chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, and T. A. M. Craven to be a member, has measureably strengthened that body and promises a clean-up within the FCC, perhaps averting an investigation of its activities.

Mr. McNinch, a North Carolina Democrat, is also chairman of the Federal Power Commission, from which he will take a leave of absence while he reorganizes the FCC and "puts it in order." He is an uncompromising reformer in the power industry, and presumably would carry over the same viewpoint toward vested interests in radio. Republicans have charged that the FCC has leaned toward monopoly and favoritism. Both these tendencies would be combatted by Chairman McNinch if his past career is any criterion.

The relation of the Crosley station WLW in Cincinnati, which has license of the most powerful station in the country, with 500,000 watts, to the Government has come under recent charges. The urge for an investigation has waned particularly strong since the employment by the Crosley firm of the New Deal publicity wizard, Charles P. Michelson of the Democratic National Committee.

Other Criticisms

Likewise, Republican critics have urged that relations between Elliot Roosevelt, the Hearst interests, and a radio chain in Texas which Mr. Roosevelt formerly managed but has now taken over in ownership, should be investigated.

Advancement of Mr. Craven, present chief engineer of the FCC, to be a full member is generally applauded here. Mr. Craven is highly equipped technically to carry out his work, and is credited with an impartial government-servant viewpoint.

British Plan Seeks Trade Ties

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A new approach to the problem of relieving political tension by economic appeasement is being made here.

It has taken the form of a widely signed petition urging the British Government "to take the initiative by inviting all other fully self-governing States, Dominions or Colonies to combine with Great Britain on equal terms in setting up expert commissions to ascertain and report upon the basic facts in regard to such questions as access to raw materials and world markets, colonial development and the problem of surplus populations, foreign loans and credits, trade restrictions and international exchange."

The petitioners declare their belief that such an inquiry would make for peace by helping to remove the fundamental causes of rivalry and unrest among the nations.

The petition has been presented to the British Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, who has agreed to receive a deputation on the question after the parliamentary recess.

The petition originated in Cheshire at a non-party meeting held at the Town Hall, Birkenhead, Mr. H. Graham White, Member of Parliament for that constituency, taking prominent part in the proceedings. It has since been signed in all parts of the British Isles. Those who have put their names to it include the Archbishop of York, 14 bishops of the Church of England, also representatives of the Free Churches and 35 heads of universities and colleges.

Road Opening to Honor Memory of Will Rogers

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 17 (AP)—Civic leaders and friends of Will Rogers prepared to honor his memory today with dedication of a two-mile section of U. S. Highway 66. The road, extending from Chicago to the Pacific ocean, has been rechristened the Will Rogers Highway. It passes through Claremore, Okla., his former home.

Gov. Frank Merriam, mayors of neighboring cities and other officials are to gather this afternoon for a parade of early day vehicles, followed by a company of horsemen led by Leo Carrillo, film actor.

Mr. Rogers was killed two years ago with Wiley Post in an airplane crash in Alaska.

Delegates Offer Sop to South

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention lately "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

Distinctive interests of the southern states caused James Madison to assert early in the convention that the line of division to be seriously watched was not that between small states and large but between northern and southern. During and since formulation of the powers of Congress, southern delegations have been eager to obtain protection for the slave trade and have opposed possible export taxes and navigation acts. Today: Convention received a compromise proposal that gives some promise of quieting the slave trade issue.

Tomorrow: Eastern and southern states strike bargain that settles continuance of the slave trade.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia,
August 24, 1787.

The Constitutional Convention today received a compromise proposition that gave some promise of quieting the slave trade issue but it again struggled without result over the enigma of how to elect the Executive.

Three months the assemblage of notables has been in session and on 11 separate deliberative days this puzzle of the presidency has engaged their attention but this time again they had to postpone it with only slightly better prospect of a solution.

Decision was reached that the election, if it stays in the hands of the National Legislature, shall be made by joint ballot of the two houses rather than by separate votes. This was passed over vehement protest of small-state delegates by a vote of seven to four, New Hampshire and Delaware joining the larger states.

Objections to Plan

Capt. Jonathan Dayton objected that a joint ballot would in fact give the appointment to one house, and Mr. Sherman said it would deprive the states, as represented in the Senate, the negative intended for them.

Mr. Wilson and Mr. Madison urged the reasonableness of giving the larger states a greater voice, and others emphasized again the danger of a deadlock between the houses. But it was chiefly Mr. Langdon of New Hampshire who by his nationalism disappointed the hopes of the small-state party. Though his state is small, he declared, "This general officer ought to be elected by the joint and general voice."

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturgis, Staff Artist

Daniel Carroll

Senator and Congressman of the District of Columbia; He Is Described as "a Man of Large Fortune and Influence in His State." He Is Thought to Have Inherited the Estate of His Father, Daniel Carroll, of Upper Marlboro, Md., as a Delegate to the Continental Congress; He Signed the Articles of Confederation; In the Constitutional Convention He Favored a Strongly Centralized Government. He Was United States Senator From Maryland. Carroll Was Appointed by Washington as One of the Three Commissioners to Survey and Administer the District of Columbia

Mr. Dayton tried to reverse the effect of the vote by moving that in the joint ballot each state should have one vote. Though Delaware then fell in line, this failed by one state.

Direct Vote Suggested

In the meantime, Daniel Carroll of Maryland had proposed to strike out election by the Legislature and substitute election directly by the people—a favorite project of Mr. Wilson, who seconded him.

But the Convention evidently felt that as Mr. Williamson said on a previous occasion there would be "the same difference between an election by the people and by the Legislature as between an appointment by lot and by choice." At any rate the proposal was immediately voted down, nine states to two.

Gouverneur Morris, however, was dissatisfied with election by the Legislature. He dwelt on the danger of legislative tyranny, members of the Legislature making the Executive depend on them and supporting their usurpations by the support of tax-gatherers, the military and other officers. He moved a choice "by electors to be chosen by the people of the several States."

Fails By One Vote

This fell short of adoption by only one vote, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Virginia supporting it.

The report of Governor Livingston's Committee of Eleven on the slave trade and related subjects recommends that, "The migration or importation of such persons as the several States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Legislature prior to the year 1800, but a tax or duty may be imposed on each such migration or importation at a rate not exceeding the average of duties laid on imports."

In exchange for this concession to the slave trade it would have the South consent to striking out the prohibition against navigation acts, such as might compel the use only of American ships, which might then charge higher freights.

The powers of the President to make appointments were defined after some discussion, the house adopting a motion by Mr. Dickinson to provide that he "shall appoint to all offices established by this Constitution, except in cases where otherwise provided for, and to all offices which may hereafter be created by law."

At adjournment it was unanimously agreed to rescind the order of last Saturday requiring sessions until 4 o'clock in the afternoon and to adjourn hereafter at 3 o'clock. The longer labors interfered seriously with the prevalent dinner hour in Philadelphia, it is said.

Probation

(Continued from Page 1)

are still 300 courts that do not have the services of women officers. It is important that this number should be increased because otherwise the "gentler justice" system would not be of as much assistance to women as to men; women, it is thought, would not have so much opportunity of keeping out of jail.

There are now twice as many applicants for probationer posts as there were three years ago. The standard is much higher. The pay starts at £220 a year and can rise to as much as £500 a year. A compulsory superannuation scheme has been established. After 40 years service a man may become entitled to a pension of £240 a year and a woman to £160.

"Police Paragons"

The first concern of the probation officer is the supervision of the adult or juvenile offender who is placed on probation. He must see that the offender on probation observes conditions laid down by the court, must visit his home, watch his employment, become his friend, keep an oversight on his recreation. He is expected to act as conciliator between husband and wife. He may be responsible for enquiries into the adoption of children, and may assist in the administration of court charities.

As has been mentioned the services of these "police paragons" are being more extensively used every day. But the great inequality of use which is at present noticeable between one district and another, as well as the small number of adult cases treated, is occupying the attention of the Home Office.

"It is hoped that the justices in each district will study the figures," it is stated in the latest report on criminal statistics, "and that in those districts where comparatively little use is made of the Probation Service for adult offenders they will consider why their figures are below the average and whether, in future, more use should not be made of a method which the experience of other courts shows to be valuable."

Gov. Graves' Wife Seen As Black's Successor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Congressmen from Alabama said today they understood Gov. Bibb Graves of that State had decided to appoint his wife, Mrs. Dixie Graves, as temporary Senate successor to Hugo L. Black, new Supreme Court justice designate.

They said Mrs. Graves might be in Washington tomorrow to take the oath as Senator. The Governor was expected to call an election next year to fill the vacancy for the remainder of Senator Black's term, which expires in January, 1939. If so, Mrs. Graves would serve during at least a part of the 1938 session of Congress.

Senator Copeland Wins First Place on Ballot

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Senator Royal S. Copeland, Tammany candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York, and his running mates, Frank J. Prial for comptroller and Samuel Levy for president of the City Council, won first place in the drawing today for position on the ballots for the forthcoming primary election on Sept. 15.

Black Is Expected to Liberalize Court

(Continued from Page 1)

on which side the two groups would be. It is hoped that the flexibility of the younger fourth will add to the number of the "swing" Justices who should Senator Black generally be found on the liberal side.

A number of five to four administration defeats would, many believe, have been reversed if Senator Black's replacement of Mr. Justice Van Devanter had occurred earlier in the New Deal.

The original Railway Pension Act was ruled against five to four, so was the Municipal Bankruptcy Act. In short it was a victory of the "conservative" wing over the "liberals." A major five to four case involved the price fixing provisions of the Guffey Act in which the liberal minority upheld them and the conservative majority refused to discuss them. One of the most striking cases was that in which the Supreme Court first voted, five to four, against the Minimum Wage Law, and later reversed itself through a switch by Mr. Justice Roberts, with the same five to four vote on the other side.

May Be Some Surprises

These hair-line cases are apt to be less frequent, it is assumed, with the change in personnel, although it is recognized that many appointees to the high court do not follow the paths they are supposed to. The Chief Justice, for example, was attacked by liberals during his confirmation fight, but has frequently won their ardent approval since.

Even with the addition of Senator Black the victory of the New Deal in the court is not finally assured. Some of the sharpest fought cases have been decided against the Administration 6 to 3, including the Guffey Coal and AAA laws, and the Jones S. E. C. case which greatly limited the power of that federal agency. Even assuming Senator Black's pro-New Deal position, these would have gone against the Government.

For reasonable purposes, therefore, the liberals appear to have a preponderance on the court, tempered, however, by the ability of at least two "balance-of-power judges" (Hughes and Roberts) to throw their weight to the other side.

The fight on Senator Black's confirmation followed its expected course.

The most bitter speech of the day was made by Senator Royal S. Copeland (D) of New York, a candidate for the nomination of mayor of the city of New York, who denounced the alleged Ku Klux Klan affiliations of the candidate.

Senator George McGill (D) of Kansas, later charged Senator Copeland had made the speech for the political effect in New York City.

Senators Copeland and Elmer R. Burke (D) of Nebraska, charged they had two witnesses who would testify they had seen Senator Black initiated in the Klan.

Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho sharply challenged this assertion, demanded why the anonymous witnesses had not been produced before the Judiciary Committee, and declared the Senate must choose between their reported statement and the word of Senator Black that he had not been a member.

Black Much Gratified

Senator Black—son of a storekeeper, county lawyer, police court judge, town prosecutor and Senator—sat in the Senate secretary's office across the corridor as the battle went on. When Senators came in to congratulate him later, he said simply:

"I am very much gratified at the confirmation. I realize it is a position of great honor and responsibility."

The justice-designate must take two oaths before assuming office, after resigning from the Senate, one a simple pledge to uphold the Constitution, the other, in October, before the clerk of the Supreme Court in open session.

Senator Black has voted for practically every New Deal measure. Opponents yesterday ridiculed the fact that his only judicial experience is some 15 months as a police magistrate in Alabama, but Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas, recalled that Mr. Justices Butler, Sutherland, Brandeis, Stone and Roberts had no judicial experience whatsoever before appointment to the court.

"None of them ever sat on a bench unless it was a park," he remarked succinctly.

Protest on Klan Issue

The bitterest part of the controversy came over the Klan issue. Senator Borah, who exercises considerable moral weight in the chamber, undertook to defend Senator Black against the Copeland-Burke charge. Senator Borah's seeming inconsistency in later voting against confirmation, after defending Senator Black on the floor and twice approving him in sub-committee and committee, was not based, he explained, on personal opposition to Senator Black. He wished to emphasize his own belief, that no legal vacancy exists on the Supreme Court, due to an imperfection in the Retirement Act.

Speaking on the motion of Senator H. Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire that the nomination be recommitted, Senator Borah said:

"There has never been at any time one iota of evidence that Senator Black was a member of the Klan. No one has suggested any source from which such evidence could be gathered. . . .

"We know that Senator Black has said in private conversation, not since this matter came up, but at other times, that he was not a member of the Klan and that there is no evidence to the effect that he is. What is there to examine?"

Senator Copeland asked if Klan membership would not weigh against a candidate.

Borah Demands Facts

Answering strongly in the affirmative, Senator Borah added:

"If anyone has any facts, let him present them here, and then we will talk about going back to the committee. I cannot make up my mind adversely against a person whom I know and have known for years without some facts. I have not heard any facts. Those who purported to have the facts have not revealed them to anyone. The committee has had no facts before it."

Senator Burke entered the discussion to say that while he had no personal knowledge, "I do know that there are two gentlemen in the city of Washington, with one of whom I have talked. One told me both were present in person on the occasion when Mr. Hugo Black was initiated into that order."

Senator Borah brought out that Senator Burke had received this information prior to the Judiciary Committee meeting where Senator Black was approved 13 to 4, without the Klan affiliation matter being brought up. Senator Burke made his charge to reporters before going into the committee, but failed to raise it in committee.

Senator Burke also stressed the argument that Senator Black was ineligible for the post because he had voted to increase the emoluments of the office, which would automatically bar him, as well as any other member of the Senate.

Both Virginians Opposed

Senator Connally recalled Senator Burke had issued a statement to newspapers declaring he would "be happy" to vote for confirmation of the late Senator Robinson for the post.

Senator Burke agreed his statement had said he would consider it "a fine appointment."

"But when I issued that statement," he explained, "I never expected Senator Robinson to be appointed."

Two final shots were fired before the final overwhelming vote was taken. Senator Carter Glass who, with his Virginian colleague Senator Harry Flood Byrd, were the only Southerners to vote against Senator Black, declared his "irrevocable purpose to vote against confirmation."

Senator Hiram Johnson (R) of California, charged that "by disposition and temperament Senator Black is unfitted to become an associate justice."

Thereupon the Senate confirmed Senator Black 63 to 16.

Former Cummings Aid Seeks to Block Black

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Albert Levitt, former federal judge in the Virgin Islands, sought today to prevent Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama from taking his seat on the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Levitt, who recently resigned as a special assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, asked the high court for permission to file a petition praying that Senator Black—confirmed by the Senate yesterday—be required to show why he should be permitted to serve as an associate justice.

Mr. Levitt contended that Senator Black was prohibited from going on the court because he was a member of the Senate when the "emoluments" of the justices were increased by legislation permitting jurists to retire on full pay. Mr. Levitt also asserted that Justice Willis Van Devanter legally was still a member of the court and that there was no vacancy to be filled. Legal experts said the action was unprecedented in the annals of the Supreme Court.

Senate Group Backs Norem

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved today the nomination of Owen J. C. Norem of Missouri to be Minister to Lithuania.

Here Is How Vote Of Black Approval Shows in Senate

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Here is the vote by which the Senate confirmed the nomination of Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama to be a member of the Supreme Court:

For Confirmation—63

Democrats: Adams, Andrews, Ashurst, Bankhead, Barkley, Berry, Bilbo, Bone, Brown of Michigan, Brown of New Hampshire, Bulkley, Bulow, Burns, Caraway, Chavez, Clark, Connally, Dieterich, Donahey, Ellender, George, Gillette, Green, Guffey, Harrison, Hatch, Herring, Hitchcock, Holt, Hughes, Johnson of Colorado, Lee, Lewis, Logan, Lonergan, McAdoo, McGill, McKellar, Minton, Moore, Murray, Neely, Overton, Pepper, Pittman, Pope, Radcliffe, Reynolds, Schwartz, Schwellenbach, Sheppard, Smathers, Thomas of Oklahoma, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Van Nuys and Wagner—57.

Republicans: Capper, Frazier and Nye—3.

Farmer Laborites: Lundeen and Shipstead—2.

Progressives: LaFollette—1.

Against Confirmation—16

Democrats Burke, Byrd, Copeland, Gerry, Glass and King—6

Republicans: Austin, Borah, Bridges, Davis, Hale, Johnson of California, Lodge, Steiwer, Townsend and White—10.

Paired or announced for confirmation were: Senators Russel (Dem. Ga.); Norris (Ind., Neb.); O'Mahoney (Dem., Wyo.), and Hayden (Dem., Ariz.)

Paired against confirmation: Vandenberg (Rep., Mich.), and Tydings (Dem., Md.)

Paired, but positions not announced: Duffy (Dem., Wis.), Gibson (Rep., Vt.), and McNary (Rep., Ore.)

North Carolina Sees President

MANTEO, N. C., Aug. 18 (AP)—A holiday spirit prevailed today among Roanoke Islanders, state officials and a multitude of visitors here to welcome President Roosevelt at ceremonies commemorating the 350th anniversary of the birth of Virginia Dare, first English native American.

The largest crowd ever gathered here swarmed through gaily decorated streets and into near-by Fort Raleigh, site of Sir Walter Raleigh's lost colony, for the President's speech at 3:30 p. m.

Two hundred troops from Fort Bragg at Fayetteville, 60 state highway patrolmen and a squad of Secret Service men were present.

President Roosevelt arrived by special train at Elizabeth City early today and boarded a coast guard ship for the trip to the island.

Immediately after his address, the President planned to drive past a memorial on near-by Kill Devil Hill to Wilbur and Orville Wright, pioneer aviators who made their first flights there in 1903, to lunch at the cottage of John Buchanan of Durham.

Mr. Roosevelt was expected to return to the fort at 7:30 for a presentation of Paul Green's pageant, "The Lost Colony," and leave for Elizabeth City immediately afterward.

With President Roosevelt today was a party of Senators, representatives and administrative officials appointed to represent the Federal Government at the exercises which have been in progress since July 4.

On that date was memorialized the landing in 1587 of Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition to these shores. Virginia Dare, born a month and a half after the party landed, was the daughter of Ananias Dare, assistant to John White, Colonial Governor, and Eleanor White Dare.

Governor White left for England nine days after her birth, but when he returned three years later there was no trace of the Dares or any other members of the colony.

The President will watch a historical pageant tonight before he starts back to Washington. His train left the capital at 11 p. m. last night.

His first stop was Elizabeth City, N. C. There, after breakfast on his special train, he arranged to board a Coast Guard cutter for the remainder of the trip to Manteo. Thence he was to motor three miles to Fort Raleigh for his address.

In the President's immediate party were Secretary Marvin H. McIntyre, Capt. Paul Bastedo, naval aide, and Capt. Edwin M. Watson, military aide.

The congressional group on the train, changed in personnel after some appointees decided to stay in Washington, included:

Senators Reynolds of North Carolina, Clark of Missouri, Dieterich of Illinois, Bilbo of Mississippi and Bulow of South Dakota, all Democrats; Representatives Rayburn of Texas; Warren, Doughton and Barden of North Carolina; Bland of Virginia, and Boland of Pennsylvania, all Democrats, and Plumley (R) of Vermont.

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Japanese Planes and Ships Seek to Halt Chinese Gains

SHANGHAI, Aug. 18 (AP)—Japanese warplanes and warships began a bombardment of all Chinese positions north and east of Shanghai today in a effort to check the steady advance of China's divisions.

Outnumbered on land almost four to one, the Japanese marines and bluejackets were reported slowly giving way before the sheer mass of the Chinese advance in the northeastern sector of the international settlement. The combined Japanese third and first fleets and all available planes were sent into action late this afternoon.

More than 50 Japanese men of war, in a display of naval might, rode at anchor or moved about the waters from Shanghai to the mouth of the Yangtse. Some 38 destroyers, six cruisers, four dreadnaughts, an airplane carrier and numerous gunboats were said to be assembled.

Cruisers Line Whangpoo

Approximately 25 Japanese light cruisers and destroyers lined the Whangpoo river north of Shanghai in battle formation and fired at the Chinese lines stretching from the Hongkew rifle range all the way to the Woosung forts on the Yangste river.

The Kiangwan civic center, headquarters of the municipal government of Greater Shanghai, was one of the principal targets of the shelling. Many direct hits were made on the palatial buildings which were erected at a cost of millions of dollars.

Just before the attack began, Chinese troops seized and scuttled a fleet of six Japanese steamers off the French concession, effectively blockading the upper reaches of the Wangpoo from the warship attack.

Simultaneously with the naval attack against Kiangwan, a few miles north of Shanghai proper and just a mile and a half inland, squadrons of Japanese bombers attacked the Chinese positions in the Yangtsepoo section of the international settlement.

Planes Bomb Lines

Forty Japanese planes attempted to bomb the lines which the Chinese regulars had wrested from the Japanese in the six days of uninterrupted battle for this city.

Approximately 2000 Chinese wounded have been admitted to the international settlement in the last four days. But only the most seriously wounded were permitted to cross Soochow creek into the area where foreigners are barricaded.

The flagship of the United States Asiatic fleet, the cruiser Augusta, moved into the vanguard position in the Whangpoo's battleship row. The Stars and Stripes fluttered from three points and her guns commanded a complete and uninterrupted sweep of the settlement. Warships of Britain and France strung out behind her.

Under cover of the naval and aerial bombardments, Japanese marines were sent ashore at the wayside area wharves two miles below the Japanese consulate. There were reported to have been several thousand men in the reinforcement. They came from Japan in commercial transports, escorted by a naval convoy.

The men were needed to support the Japanese units of 10,000 or more now deployed over northern and northeastern Shanghai. They face 70,000 to 100,000 Chinese fighters.

Evacuation Speeded

The evacuation of American women and children was speeded as uncontrolled Chinese mobs roamed the streets.

A tender loaded with women and children ran the gantlet of fire for 10 miles down the Whangpoo today, taking a third contingent to safety. At 12:15 the tender reached the Yangtse estuary, and transferred the passengers to the President McKinley. The liner immediately hoisted anchor and headed into the China Sea for Manila.

Within the city, precautions were taken to safeguard dwindling supplies of food. Armored cars drove back Chinese refugees who attacked trucks bringing in loads of rice. Thousands of homeless from the devastated Chinese areas gathered at the barricades of the International Settlement, clamoring for food.

A battalion of British troops, the Ulster Rifles, was landed from H. M. S. Duchess at the French concession and sent to posts in western Shanghai.

Effect in North China

The battle in Shanghai was watched throughout all China and the Chinese success was reported from Peiping as likely to stimulate a North China offensive against the Japanese army which now has control of that area.

Meanwhile the Japanese are still being held up at the Nankow pass, at the Great Wall northwest of Peiping gateway to Manchuria. Reinforcements were being sent into the area where Japan is reported to have 65,000 troops already operating. Sixteen transports lay off Taku bar, unloading men at the port of Tientsin. Railroads from Manchouquo were choked with incoming troops, munitions and supplies.

The important sea base at Tsingtao, Shantung Province, was being evacuated by both Chinese and Japanese. The Japanese embassy and consular staff reached there on their homeward journey after closing diplomatic offices in Nanking.

Chinese to Leave Japan

NANKING, Aug. 18 (AP)—The executive Yuan of the Chinese Central Government approved measures today for the exacuation of all Chinese nationals from Japan.

Will Los Angeles Be '42 Fair Host?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"World's Fair City" for 1942 is the recognition sought by this city from the International Bureau of Expositions in Paris.

Headed by Mayor Frank L. Shaw, civic leaders here recently dispatched a petition to Paris pointing out that 1942 will be the 400th anniversary of the discovery of California, that this city has never staged a world's fair, and that the State and Federal Governments have pledged support for the event which the city hopes will have the exclusive recognition of the International Bureau for that year.

After the Victory Come the Microphones

International

Racer Robert Ballard Rides Into Limelight

Entry in Soapbox Derby at Akron, Ohio, From White Plains, N. Y., Captures International Finals After Having Won United States Title

Boys' Soap Box Derby Draws 100,000 to Races at Akron

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 18—Down a sunlit strip of concrete—straight as arrows shot from a bow—hurtled three small shiny racers, here Aug. 15.

Bent low above their low-slung sides were three small helmeted figures—eyes intent, hands gripping their wheels.

One was from Ann Arbor, Mich., one hailed from Altoona, Penna., and the third represented Passaic, N. J.

They were the three first heat runners of the fourth annual All-American and International Soap Box derby.

Other helmeted boys to the number of 123, representing far-flung corners of the United States and three foreign countries, followed in quick succession down that shining ribbon.

And at the end of that long afternoon, packed with thrills and color and the blare of many bands, a White Plains, N. Y., boy steered his blue and white racer over the finish line as 100,000 spectators cheered and applauded.

Robert Ballard blinked up at the pushing policemen, the radio men holding out microphones, at newspaper reporters and camera men.

Year's Time on Building

"Why do you think your car was so fast?" someone asked, recalling his record of 29.28 seconds in the national race and of 29.47 seconds in the international. And Robert said one word, "work."

"I've been working on this car of mine for over a year," he said in a high pitched voice, enunciating his words clearly.

"I figure that I spent 150 hours building it."

But it was Robert's father, a real estate broker, who had been up at the starting line pits, serving as a mechanic for his son, who revealed the fact that Robert comes by his mechanical skill naturally, since his grandfather was the designer of the Velie car—one of the early makes of automobiles in this country.

The father also said that Robert is a second class Boy Scout.

Competitors From Afar

The Derby, was the first to include so many lads from other countries—

John Feterel, a lad with a golden lei round his neck, hailed from a far-off island in the Hawaiian group, and his father, a Portuguese garage owner, accompanied him on his long journey here.

Daniel Wege, a Boer lad who speaks Afrikanese, journeyed way from Kroomstat, South Africa, to win second place in the international derby, and to resolve to take some American tires back home with him "because our hard rubber tires don't do the trick."

From Belleville, Ont., came George Wilson, with two dozen loyal Canadian citizens along to watch his race.

And from Petroskey, Mich., there stepped out of a Pennsylvania-Central airline's plane at Akron airport, a full-blooded Ottawa Indian, in full tribal regalia—young Sagamo, Petroskey's derby champ.

Snapped by Electric Eye

As the first two cars crossed the finish line almost simultaneously, the innovation of the Derby—an electric eye—did its work, quietly and efficiently.

In each case it ended the suspense as to who was the winner of a close heat by picking that winner conclusively.

The events of the great day closed with a champions' banquet at the Akron Armory, attended by the mothers and fathers. Seated at tier upon tier of tables, the champs received their prizes—from the winner's certificate for a four-year scholarship for any college or university in the country—and Robert Ballard says that his choice will be the University of Minnesota—down through the list of two Chevrolet cars for second and third place winners and numerous cups and trophies for the various "bests" in upholstery and finish and design of cars.

Kenneth Richardson of Detroit, who took second place and an automobile, won over the Atlanta, Ga., entry, Hugh Flury, after the two had run a dead heat in the semi-finals.

Third place and another automobile went to John Sigmans Jr. of Bethlehem, Penna., who had never ridden on a train until he came to Akron, and J. B. Houck of Memphis, Tenn., raced barefobted, because he had never had shoes on until he won his local derby.

India Inaugurates Central Plan For Public Health Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIMLA, India—The Central Advisory Board of Health, a body recently constituted by the Government of India, has just been holding its first meetings in the summer capital.

Every Province [illegible] several of the States were represented upon it. The board is to act as a central information bureau. It is to suggest to the different local Governments activities which it considers desirable for the improvement of public health. It will also discuss the information which in its opinion should be collected and the methods to be adopted for making known the results.

The Marquis of Linlithgow, the Viceroy, in an inaugural address said that the board had been reconstituted at an auspicious moment, seeing that everywhere in India are discernible signs of a growing recognition of the value and significance of public health.

Lord Linlithgow attributes many untoward conditions to contaminated water, insufficient or insufficiently nourishing food, or unhealthy and over strenuous conditions of living. In dealing with these problems he specially invited public support.

Belfast Arrests Linked To July 28 Rioting

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Aug. 18 (AP)—A series of police raids in Belfast today brought detention of 13 men believed by authorities to have been connected with terrorism that marked a visit July 28 of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth.

Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

and by implication tell Japan that so far as the United States is concerned it can do as it pleases in China. He repudiates on the other hand the internationalists who would have the United States assume the burden in the Far East of discipling in Japan and of standing in the path of further Japanese aggression in China.

It would be a mistake in the opinion of informed officials, to see in this "middle of the road" compromise attitude any disposition to reduce American commitments in the Far East. Mr. Hull and the President are drawing a fine line of distinction between various possible courses of actions and policies. So far as China is concerned they hope the day will come when Americans will not need special protection. So far as Japan is concerned the United States is not going to resist Japanese aggression in China by military force. American troops in Shanghai would not resist Japanese troops acting under orders from responsible officers without first obtaining instructions from Washington.

But at the same time Japan can not drive American, British, French and other foreign interests out of Shanghai—cannot have her own way exclusively — without deliberately ordering her troops to move against American troops. The United States would have to be driven out of China by Japan. The United States is not withdrawing of its own free will and volition.

Observers note that British policy is developing along identic lines with the American. British forces in Shanghai are being reinforced. Aid will be given to those who wish to leave Shanghai. High British officials are understood here to have announced that "all possible measures" will be taken to protect the safety and property of British subjects who remain.

Most of the clarification of general policy towards the Far East came from Secretary Hull, who explained it at unusual length to correspondents in a press conference lasting 50 minutes. The substance of what he had to say was later communicated to the governments of other countries concerned in the Far Eastern situation.

Later President Roosevelt gave a general endorsement to what his Secretary of State had said. Further, he declined to discuss for publication his views on the Neutrality Act, stating only that circumstances from time to time would determine his decisions. But behind this noncommittal remark was later learned to be a definite view that unless conditions between China and Japan change materially from what they are now the President will not invoke the act, or lay down any embargoes against shipments of munitions to either side.

It is pointed out in this connection that Chinese diplomatic and consular representatives are still in residence in Japan and that so far as is known here the Japanese chargé d'affaires is still in Nanking. It is further pointed out that at the time the act was invoked against Italy and Ethiopia diplomatic relations had been completely broken off and the intent of Italy's armed forces to conquer Ethiopia had been made quite clear to the world.

London Proposes Joint Action To Protect Shanghai

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 18—A British proposal that Great Britain, France and the United States should jointly undertake the protection of Japanese non-combatants in the International Settlement and the French concession in Shanghai on the condition that the fighting forces of both Chinese and Japanese leave the city has now been circulated in Washington and Paris following its adoption by the council of ministers here yesterday.

It has been frankly admitted that the authorities here are not particularly confident that the plan will be accepted by Tokyo even if the Chinese agreed to it. It is hoped, nevertheless, that the three Western powers will take this joint step through their consular agents in Shanghai as a move offering a slender possibility of separating the two armies and thus giving Nanking and Tokyo another opportunity to think things over before dissipating all their strength in futile conflict.

The present position as it is seen in Whitehall is that the Chinese are attacking part of the International Settlement on the ground that it is being used by the Japanese as a base of operations. The Japanese, on the other hand, insist that they must have troops in the settlement to protect Japanese non-combatants and property. As most of the fighting is going on either in or in the close vicinity of the settlement, it is hoped here that withdrawal of the Japanese coupled with undertakings by Chinese to respect the neutrality of the settlement would greatly reduce the opportunities of the two armies to join in battle. It is agreed, however, that co-operation of Americans, French and British must be assured before any offer to take over protection of Japanese is made.

Manila Awaits 3700 Refugees; Bars Profiteering on Rents

MANILA, Aug. 18 (AP)—Americans and Filipinos alike are making room in their homes, hotels and apartments for American refugees from Shanghai.

Expecting an influx of about 3700 refugees—some of them destitute, beginning Thursday or Friday, the Philippine capital took quick measures to prevent exploitation or profiteering.

Preparations were made first to take care of the settlement on the Dollar Liner President Jefferson. That vessel, which took the first few hundred refugees from Shanghai for Manila, a distance of more than 1600 miles, is expected here Thursday night or Friday morning.

Many refugees with relatives or friends in Manila will be housed by them. Others, with funds, will be placed in hotels, rooming houses or private homes.

High Commissioner Paul V. McNutt's general co-ordinating committee reported the response to the appeal for immediate housing facilities was sufficient to care for the first arrivals. Those without funds will be transported by railroad to the summer capital, Baguio, a mountain resort a few miles north of Manila. There they will occupy a hotel leased by the committee for that purpose.

The influx of refugees was expected to send rental and commodity prices skyrocketing, but the general committee took steps to prevent profiteering by landlords and shopkeepers.

On request of Commonwealth President Quezon, High Commissioner McNutt arranged for American officials in Shanghai to handle Filipino refugees together with Americans. On arrival here, Filipinos will be cared for by the Philippine Red Cross.

Officials of the Texas (Petroleum) Company and the National City Bank announced they would take care of families of their Shanghai employees who are among the refugees. Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. officials made similar announcements.

The committee emphasized that public funds would be used only for those refugees who were without private means.

Diet to Act on War Measures

TOKYO, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Japanese Cabinet today proposed the summoning of Parliament into an extraordinary session Sept. 3 to erect a war-time economic structure and pass other measures regarded as vital to Japan's campaign in the undeclared war with China.

The session, the third meeting of the legislature within 10 months, a record, will last only five days. It will be called formally by Emperor Hirohito.

Confronted with the task of providing essential appropriations and taking kindred steps for the prosecution of the campaign, Parliament was expected to establish a record also in the passage of more important measures in a shorter time than any of its 71 predecessors.

The municipality of Tokyo prepared to curtail next year's budget by about 60,000,000 yen ($17,400,000) in order to divert funds for war purposes.

Vessels were rushed to China with supplies for Japan's fighters and to evacuate Japanese refugees.

The Nagasaki Maru and the Shanghai Maru left with 500 workers, a thousand bales of rice and 10,000 bales of charcoal. Both will return quickly with refugees.

The Domei (Japanese) News Agency reported from Shanghai that the evacuation of all Japanese women and children from that city as quickly as possible had been decided upon.

Three vessels were due to arrive in Shanghai today. It was believed they were capable of accommodating 6000 refugees.

The total Japanese population there, swollen to 30,000 by the influx of refugees from China's interior, was expected to be halved before the end of this week.

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EASY TERMS: plus a low carrying charge.

Good Night Shop, Fourth Floor

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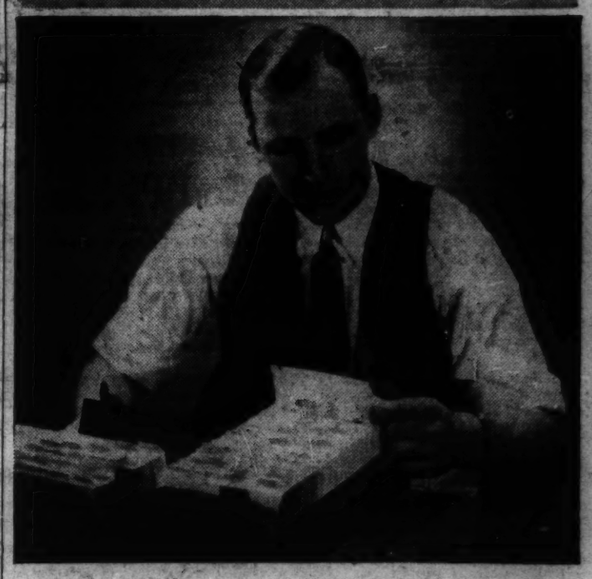

Ever think of your timekeeper as a master in money management? Your tool clerk as a budgetary expert? Probably not. But stop and try to figure out how *you* would run a home on *their* paychecks. How *you* would feed a family, buy clothing for five, send children to school. You'd need a skill in budgeting many a treasurer would have trouble equalling. Circumstances have taught thousands of wage-workers to do wonders on their incomes.

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Women's Activities — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Labels for Synthetic Fabrics—A Campaign by Women

Fashions—Food — A Wednesday and Friday Page

Rayon and Various Synthetics Now Taking Rightful Place

With Consumer Demand for Labels, These Fabrics Now Get Proper Cleansing and Prove Important

By Helen Johnson Keyes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Movements often take a long time to get underway, and thus escape our observation till they break over our heads. This is true of the present campaign for informative labels on piece goods, linings, underwear, and ready-to-wear merchandise—including children's garments.

The manufacture of synthetic fibers set the tide rolling in, 26 years ago, by upsetting those easy judgments regarding yarns which could be made with a genteel forefinger and thumb or, at worst, with a match and swatch. In those days, there existed only four yarns, silk, wool, cotton and linen, and women knew how to identify them, judge their quality and take care of the fabrics made from them. This rosy applecart was upset, however, when synthetic fibers, variously manufactured from cellulose material, entered the market.

Not "Artificial Silk"

A serious merchandising mistake was made in that early period, the sale, that is, of these new and still unperfected rayon fabrics as "artificial silk," so that consumers found themselves buying merchandise which acted in very strange and unsatisfactory ways when treated like the material to which it was related by name. Consequently the public acquired a thorough distrust of the synthetic textiles, believing them to be cheap and fragile imitations of honest cloths.

Through advances made by chemists, however, in methods of production, rayon fabrics of excellent quality and suggesting silk were soon introduced; and others which in appearance resemble wool. We all know that today rayon is one of our most important, lovely and controllable fibers, possessing high style value and also serviceability. Nevertheless, because its properties are not those of silk or wool, or any natural yarn, it requires individualized care. And because, although it can be so woven, as we have said, as to look like wool, it has not the warmth of wool, customers are entitled to know that in buying it they may secure the style value they seek but not protection against winter blasts.

These facts seem obvious and not difficult to publicize, but, unfortunately, manufacturers, confronted by the antagonism of the public toward synthetic fibers, instead of overcoming it by laying their cards on the table and explaining the constitution of those textiles and the care they need, embarked on a policy of secretiveness, and when they did not sell rayon under the name of one of the natural fibers they sold it under trade names, signifying nothing as to fiber content, and, of course, without any instructions as to how it should be cleaned.

Then began a raid on the adjustment departments of the stores by disgruntled women who brought with them garments which had collapsed under household processes or cleaning establishment processes suitable to the natural fibers, but destructive of synthetics. The stores were alarmed, for they found themselves involved in heavy expenses for returned goods; and, worse still, they saw themselves losing customer confidence.

Requesting Investigation

Already at this period women had discovered the value of informative material printed on food containers, and they decided that facts just as explicit should accompany fabrics and goods made from fabrics. Members of the General Federation of Women's Clubs and directors of certain home economics schools, convinced of such a necessity, officially interviewed on the subject dry-goods manufacturers; but, for the most part, they met with indifference or antagonism. So Miss Julia K. Jaffray, chairman of Ultimate Consumer Goods of the N. Y. Federation of Women's Clubs, asked the clubs for a resolution to be presented to the Federal Trade Commission, requesting an investigation of existing store practice in selling fabrics and readymade garments without fiber identification. This was in December, 1936.

The response was immediate. The Federal Trade Commission asked the club membership to report to it any stores misrepresenting rayons as silks or selling rayons under the disguise of trade names. On receiving such reports the commission took up the matter with the stores involved.

This action revealed the fact that the retailers themselves did not know what fibers they were selling. It had always been their habit to buy from the manufacturers without requesting identification, just as it had been the habit of customers to buy in the dark from retail stores. The criterion had been style rather than fabric content.

However, the stores could ill afford to have the Federal Trade Commission around their necks and they could afford even less to lose the confidence of their patrons. Moreover they saw the justice of the campaign and themselves became convinced that it was leading on to desirable practices. The next step, they perceived, must be taken by them. They must secure from their own resources—converters, that is, and manufacturers—complete and authentic information regarding what they bought. They were ready to go even farther in their demands than fiber content and decided to secure facts which they would pass on to their customers regarding color-fastness, shrinkage, stretching and seam slippage. Furthermore, they recognized the importance of including on their labels instructions respecting laundering and dry cleaning.

Gaining Momentum

The movement is now constantly gaining momentum and popularity. John A. Spooner, merchandising director of the American Viscose Corporation, the largest producer of rayon in the world and a pioneer in methods of fiber identification through the Crown Quality Control Plan inaugurated by them seven years ago, says, "Few realize the far-reaching aspects of the campaign. Congressional leaders have been forced into action. The Peyser Bill would require the labeling of textile fabrics and products in interstate commerce. Senator Clapper of Kansas has again introduced his Truth in Fabrics Bill, under which shipments of misbranded goods are prohibited and penalties are incurred for removing or altering labels."

Miss Constance Talbot, who is on the editorial staff of The Bulletin, published by the National Retail Dry Goods Association, and travels from city to city to investigate economic and merchandising problems, tells me that in the Middle West the question of informative buying and selling is paramount.

The procedure, one may safely say, has been accepted as necessary and desirable and is getting into full swing. One important feature, however, is still in an experimental stage and that is the character of the labels themselves. The art of so designing them and printing them with practical information, as to make the text easy and interesting to read, is still engaging the attention of experts. Thousands of labels have been produced, but the aim is to design single tags that will supply multiple information in such form that they will be habitually consulted by shoppers—before purchase for certain facts and after purchase for others.

This, however, is another story, and we hope before long to tell it to you.

White Pond Lilies With Yellow Centers Placed on Leaves of Gold Dust Plant Form the Center of Interest in This Arrangement by a Student of Miss Wana Derge. The Rocks Are White, the Porcelain Duck Is Greenish Yellow, and the Plate Is Pewter With Brass Edge

Studies in Artistic Arrangement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Francisco

A single deep red rose floated on a dark blue plate; a colorful arrangement of a cabbage head with three red tomatoes of varying hue, a couple of pea pods and some broccoli, which could be used as a grocery store display; dainty apple blossom sprigs in tall blue vases rendered more effective by shadows on a gray hook mat beneath; cups and cakes on tables specially laid for buffet suppers, teas and dinners—these were some of the displays at an exhibit of work done by pupils of Miss Wana Derge.

It was a pile of oddly cut, brilliantly colored scraps of paper tossed on top of a table and then artistically arranged that resulted in a study of color, flower and object arrangement which, in the years since then, has lifted drab rooms out of the humdrum and brought customers pressing close to cleverly decorated store windows. For six years Miss Derge has been holding classes designed to help those interested bring a little more beauty into their homes, their rooms in boarding houses, their store displays, their offices, and even their dress.

She herself has studied color arrangement here and in Europe, and has had practical commercial display and advertising experience.

"We are seeking," she said, "to be alert and to appreciate that which is best both in nature and man-made products and to make the most of what we have, be it in a mansion or a hotel room." No great cost is necessary. In fact Miss Derge prefers to use what is already in a room or some small series of objects right at hand, which, if properly arranged, can brighten up and focus attention on one spot and away from other less attractive objects—frayed rugs, old curtains, or perhaps an unattractive outlook. There is not a single object or color that cannot be used and made decorative, she maintains; everything depends on its placement and the color compositions.

White Peonies Tinged With Pink Arranged on Silvery Gray Eucalyptus Leaves in a Green-Blue Pottery Saucer With Pink-Footed White Glass Herons Compose This Artistic Arrangement by a Student of Miss Wana Derge.

A Cover for Your Favorite Book

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An embroidered, linen crash bookcover lined with a brilliant Chinese red, gaily printed, glazed chintz will lend a dash of color to the bedroom or library table and also offers safe protection for one's favorite book which sometimes shows wear from too constant handling.

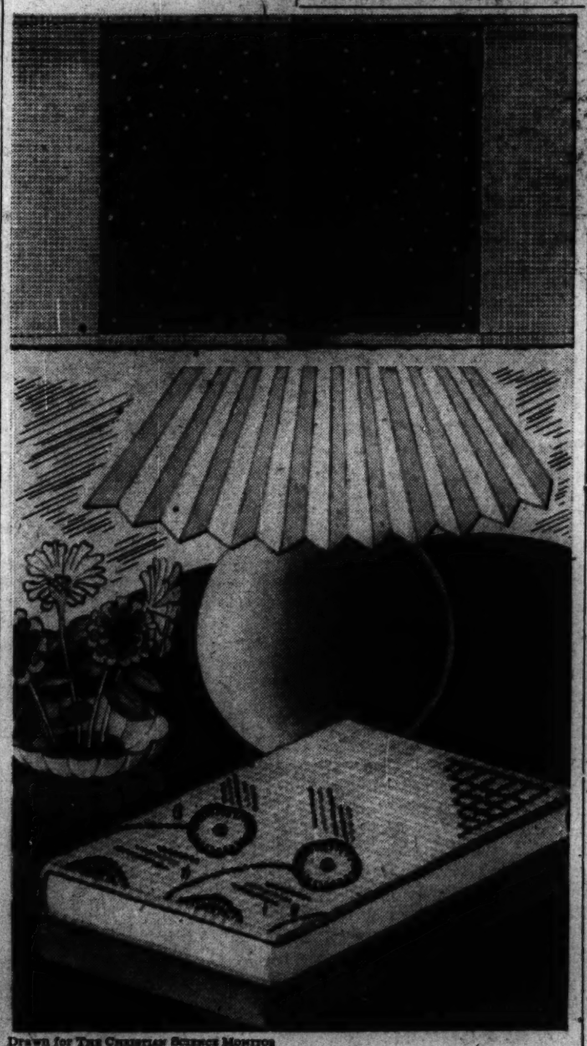
One third of a yard each of the heavy, closely woven, tan linen crash; the glazed chintz; and buckram for an inner lining were all the materials needed. Odds and ends of embroidery threads in reds, greens, purple, yellow, henna, blue, etc., were used for the simply devised embroidering.

Pull a thread of the linen to be sure to get it even. Cut a strip of the linen measuring 20x9½ inches. These measurements are for a standard size book. This will allow a three-inch turn back on the two sides. Cut the chintz and the buckram 9x14 inches each. Before sewing together, the crash is embroidered in a simple design done in buttonhole and outline stitches. The design is first drawn and then traced with a double carbon paper directly to the material. The design was spaced to be kept within a radius of 6 inches. Draw two circles of 1¾ inches each for one side of the cover. Draw a small circle in center of each one. Then with a pencil break the circle in six places to look like flower petals. Draw a curved line under each circle to bottom of cover for stems and draw a simple leaf design on each stem. The stems and leaves were outlined in dark green cotton and the flower buttonholed in deep red with the center done in deep yellow. Draw three little horizontal lines below flowers and outline in different colors. At the very bottom of the cover, to fill in the space, draw a broken half circle, then two smaller ones inside of this, and buttonhole in deep red. To fill in the space above, draw five diagonal lines varying the lengths and outline in different colors. At the top corner of each cover, mark off 2 inches each way and fill in with lines forming small blocks in checkerboard design. Outline these in the different colored threads. Repeat for other side of the cover. While design given is especially adaptable, any simple design traced or drawn would be effective if worked out in gay colors.

To make cover, baste the buckram to the chintz then to the crash. Fold over ¼-inch hem. Baste. Then fold over the crash with a three-inch turn back into which the book may be slipped. Stitch on the machine through all to give a more tailored look or by hand with very small stitches.

If a smaller or a larger cover is wanted, the cover should be measured accordingly. The remainder of the material may be utilized in the same way to fit a smaller book.

EDNA GUOINNEAU



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

An Embroidered Bookcover That Is Both Attractive and Useful. Directions for Making Are Given in the Accompanying Article

Conserves And Pickles

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Editor:

These are the recipes we like best in our family when they have been translated into gleaming jars on the pantry shelf.

Apple and Pear Conserve

Wash
1 cup seedless raisins. Add
1 pint diced pears
1 pint diced tart apples. Juice and grated rind of
1 lemon
½ cup English walnuts
3½ cups sugar. Cook mixture until thick and clear. Pack into clean, hot jars and seal. This is excellent both to use as a spread and as an accompaniment for ham and other meats.

Mixed Mustard Pickles

Soak separately for two hours
2 quarts medium sized cucumbers, coarsely cut
1 quart small white onions
1 quart cauliflower buds or
1 quart small green tomatoes, quartered
6 red and green peppers, chopped, in a brine of
1 quart water and
½ cup salt. Drain. Cook until tender in water. Drain. Cover with hot sauce made as follows:
Heat together to boiling point
2 cups granulated sugar
2 teaspoons celery seed
3 pints vinegar. Add to this a paste made of
⅝ cup sifted flour
1¼ cups dry mustard
¾ teaspoon turmeric
2 cups water. Stir constantly until thick. Add to drained vegetables, and cook 20 minutes stirring occasionally. Seal in hot jars.

Spiced Crab Apples

Make a sirup of
2 cups water
2 cups white vinegar
1½ pounds granulated sugar. Add, tied in cheesecloth,
2 dozen cloves
1 stick cinnamon
Piece of mace. When sirup is about as thick as cream, add, a few at a time,
2 pounds crab apples, perfect ones with stems intact. Cook until tender but watch to see they do not fall apart. Put into hot jars, remove spice bag, and pour sirup over apples.

(Mrs.) E. M. V., Michigan

We Apologize

The shoes illustrated on this page last Friday should have carried a courtesy acknowledgement. They were photographed especially for the Women's Page by J. & J. Slater, New York.—Editor.

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

Cucumber Pineapple Salad

Dissolve
1 pkg. lime gelatin in
1 cup boiling water. Add
1 cup cold water
2 tablespoons vinegar
1 tablespoon lemon juice and
1 teaspoon salt. Chill. When slightly thickened add
½ cup diced celery
1 cup thinly sliced quartered cucumber and
1 cup finely cut pineapple. Turn into individual molds or one large mold and chill in refrigerator until firm. Unmold on lettuce and serve with mayonnaise. Eight servings.

London Wear—for the Men of the Family

By A. Stanford Bridgland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The double-breasted dinner jacket remains popular in well-dressed circles. In the newest style lapels are wider, with opening at collar running horizontally. There are two buttons a side, placed closer together vertically, only the lower ones fastening. Materials include plain baratheas and indistinct herringbone designs. Now for the latest dress coat made from midnight blue fabric. High lights comprise a short and more sharply defined waistline and longer tails. I have seen a fresh kind of shoe for evening wear, with but two holes on each side, so that no laces are visible below trousers.

Dress Waistcoats

In contrast with other days, white dress waistcoats are of varying design in front. The latest style has sharply cut away points and lapels square at base. A similar model, double-breasted, appeals to younger men. All white dress waistcoats have a V-shaped opening, which helps to keep dress shirt in place.

The most salient feature of underwear for autumn is the tendency for lighter-weight materials. The old-fashioned, thick, heavy underwear and full-length pants are gradually dying out. The use of wool mesh and artificial silk with wool bears this out. Buttons are less in evidence, sleeves are short or altogether dispensed with, while many new models show a round or V-shaped opening.

Knitted Outerwear

Knitted outerwear is notable for fancy stitches. Colorings are mainly subdued because autumn suitings run riot in large patterns and bright hues. Obviously it would not do for slipons, pullovers, sports shirts or golf hose to compete with such spirited cloth. Plain colors in navy blue, green, brown and gray meet the case. A few dark shades of red are seen with navy blue stripes and overchecks. Lovats, sage green and bottle-green appear in most ranges and are worn with country suits. Yellow has failed for general purposes, but retains its hold for riding. Colors are less subdued in cardigan jackets where jacquard designs find favor. West End hosiers and shirt makers report good sales of green and brown shirts, ties, etc., usually to match suits.

In Delightful Hues

No longer do Highland cloths depend on conventional patterns or colors. To quality and durability are added delightful hues and fresh markings. Some blues are delicate or rich enough to take a lady's fancy. Greens are mixed with blue and yellow, checked with wine color and white. Browns in checks, herringbones or self-color possess a warm glow; grays are touched with white and blue. Dark blues show overchecks of light blue, cluster stripes of silver or silver and azure. Camel shades tempt those who like the unusual, while ice-cream shades appeal to those who winter abroad.

Jacket Versions

Two jackets lately seen in Bond Street: First, single-breasted with square fronts, only one button; No. 2 with fronts rolling to pockets and linked. Gwen Nares wears a jacket with square fronts and two buttons in "They Came by Night." An old custom is being revived of putting smoked pearl buttons on jackets and waistcoats.

Sports Accessories

Interesting accessories embrace a foulard tie with red ground overprinted with gray and white disks composed of dots; another with red and white checked bars of silk, alternating with bars of angora wool in paler red. A sports shirt, lace knit in burgundy and white; collar buttons down at back to prevent untidiness when a tie is worn—a knitted tie to match being supplied. A sports shirt with no buttons, made of cotton with short sleeves; collar so arranged that when a tie is worn the neck closes automatically and remains fixed. This is intended for golfers and has a breast pocket, the hem at top opening to accommodate necessities or gadgets. A double-breasted waistcoat in small black and white checks, with Ascot cravat to match.

This feature on clothes for men comes to you direct from London on the third Wednesday of each month.

The Cook's Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Old Classic Makes New Bow

Are you one of those who as a girl tied a big checked apron around your neck and mixed up muffins out of "The Century Cook Book"? If so, and perhaps even if not, you may be interested to learn that this cookery classic has been re-published. "The Century Cook Book" by Mary Ronald (published by D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., New York, $2.50). The book is brought up to date as to practices and timing of cooking, with a supplementary section of 100 recipes added. If you yearn for some of the "good old" dishes, here is your book; and if you sometimes feel that with all the specialized cook books of these modern days it is difficult to find one any more with everything in it, you may like to investigate this. The supplementary recipes are written in the more modern way, with ingredients listed and processes given separately. The bulk of the book, however, including the recipes (among them a fine set of New England ones and another of southern), is exactly as it was when "mother used to make" all those memorable things that mothers were supposed to make.

For Brides and Teen-Age Girls

This being a day of specialization in cook books, one opens each new publication with interest to see what may be its particular contribution. Somehow we never before came across this kind: a cook book for girls in their teens, and of course also for any beginners, including such brides as feel uncertain over their first bacon and eggs. "Merry Mixer Cook Book" by Helen Robertson (published by Frederick A. Stokes Co., New York, $2.50). It is a jolly thought, this idea of a cook book for the girl who perhaps is home from school for vacation, and who is getting interested in cooking for the first time. The explanations are brief and clear, and the recipes interesting. In the back is a section on table setting and service, while all through the book are bits of information such as the beginner always needs, and which many a cook book, seemingly unaware that there are unexpected blanks in the bride's or beginner's food knowledge, omits more often than not. The material is drawn from a Merry Mixer column in a Cleveland paper, which has evidently had quite a following of beginners and young people. Men who like to cook now and then, and who sometimes complain bitterly to us because cook books talk about things that are to them mysterious, would probably be glad to know of this jolly volume. A nice gift for Helen's shower or for that teen-age daughter.

Genuine Swedish Recipes

Swedish cooking is famous, but the average American, unfamiliar with and also unequipped to handle, the Swedish methods of weighing and measuring ingredients, cannot easily indulge. Recently made available is "The Princesses Cook Book," from the original Swedish "Prinsessornas Kokbok" by Jenny Akerstrom, translated and edited by Gudrun Carlson (published by Albert Bonnier, 561 Third Avenue, New York, $2.50). These are real Swedish recipes, put into terms of tablespoons, cups, and other familiar measurements, and while (as with many European recipes) wine is frequently used for flavoring, there are many most unusual and interesting dishes here that you may like to try. Especially glad to learn about it will be the many who have written us, asking for more material from Sweden. This book is published in New York but is authentic Swedish cookery, a condensed version of the Swedish text. So now we can all have our own smorgasbord dishes.

M. J. T.

Through the Editor's Window

City and Country—Paths to One Another's Doors

By Main[illegible] Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Perhaps sometime soon you will write a column especially for us farm women." This sentence in a recent letter to the Editor's Window has been speaking insistently ever since it was first read. To be sure, we have given a column to the Grange, and to several other matters we hoped might be of special interest to rural women. Although merely of the genus commuter ourselves, we wake each day to a view of truck farms, we frequently discuss weather and crops and the state of the nation with a neighbor farmer, and we can tell you at any time just how far along are the cabbages and the corn in the valley, and whether it is time for our friends in the spacious house under the great elms to hill up their fields of celery.

"A woman is safe and wholesome if her feet are planted in the soil," a famous poet and philosopher once remarked to us. Let us be glad of such rural tasks and thoughts as are ours. They are a bond with the agricultural life of America. Women of our countrysides, yours is a high trust. Yours it is to keep faith with the wholesome simplicity that we all need, to keep clear of the false emphasis on sophistication and the acquiring of material possessions all too easily accepted at face value by those who live more synthetic lives, who are removed in viewpoint from the sturdy logic of the farm.

* * *

From letters and chats we learn that many women of rural regions feel lonely. In a day when people herd themselves in cities, the farm woman, looking at the availability of recreational and social contacts there, may feel out of it, separated. But actually we all know that the countryside is a remarkably friendly place, and that there can be loneliness to meet in many a drab little city bedroom where some business girl washes and irons her things to wear next day.

Loneliness, separation, is of course a feeling of deprivation and inferiority. Is it that farm life, with its insistent demands, makes a woman feel she is missing something her town and city sisters have, and is therefore deprived or inferior? The rural woman might list her reasons for being glad she lives on a farm. If this is done persistently, she will, eventually, we think, find herself mighty proud; and even overflowing with eagerness to share of her abundant life.

* * *

While the motorcar, by leaping across the miles, enables one to overcome a sense of isolation to a degree, there are also other ways. Having a hobby is one, and getting into touch with others who have the same hobby. Letter writing is another. We know of a woman and her husband who correspond richly with people in several different regions and lands, studying the places represented. Exchange visits have even worked out. We know of a woman who keeps up a delightful correspondence with several children, some of them in orphanages; a third who has developed a rural correspondence club of her own and a fourth who looks after sailors. There are correspondence columns in papers, and other protected means of finding people to write to. If one's motive is really giving rather than getting, one finds ways of doing it.

Another way of overcoming a sense of isolation is to live beyond the borders of one's home—be it farm or a city bedroom. Happily, nothing can keep one from traveling mentally. We sometimes wonder why more rural women don't do it. Travel agencies, chambers of commerce, tourist bureaus and steamship companies have free folders to give out on request. (To salve one's conscience one could enclose a stamp when sending for them.) With illustrated folders of, say, Norway, to start on, perhaps the state library from which to borrow books, and tourist agencies in the countries themselves to write to, one can begin to build up a knowledge of the land which enables one "to live with" the people. We know of women who in so doing have turned up women's organizations similar to their own and eventually made friends through correspondence, even learning the language.

* * *

Isolation is a state of mind. We are all together here on this planet and it is for each of us to make our own path to another's door.

Do you remember a little tale by Clara Elizabeth Laughlin called "Everybody's Lonesome"? The message in it was that a person who began to reach out and help others to get over it, got over it herself. This so often works in church or club. Are not loving welcomers always needed? There are never too many on hand with the ideal "hostess attitude of mind." For there are always plenty who just stand and wait to be looked after or welcomed by someone else.

* * *

The woman who is proud of her farm, loves her farm tasks, and is convinced of their importance to the world, has everything to give. The whole world is here to learn about, to make friends with, to help; and she owes it to herself and to others to set aside time each day just for this. Here it is to build up a rural viewpoint that is a distinct contribution to the life of her community and of all people. On her, much that is simple and sound in her native land depends, for "her feet are planted in the soil." We count her among our richest women. We all need her emphasis on steadiness and common sense, her eagerness to learn and share, her interest in worthwhile living. If there is any separation it is ours no less than hers. Let us then—city and country, country and world—make paths to one another's doors.

A Wednesday Column

HAIR NETS 30 for $1
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Finest Sterilized Human Hair. Single or Double Mesh. Cap or Fringe. For long or bobbed hair.
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*Northern Michigan for Beans, Beets and Carrots. Minnesota for Corn and Peas. Indiana for Tomatoes.
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Louisville and the Lower Ohio River

THE Ohio River is the only great inland river of the United States which flows westward. Its broad waters carried much of the great expansion of the United States in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries; its history is the history of the mighty Middle West. Rising in New York State, in the person of its tributary, the Allegheny—the two rivers were considered one until the middle of the eighteenth century—the Ohio thrusts southwest through the heart of the Continent, dividing West Virginia and Kentucky on the south from Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois on the north, to empty itself into the Mississippi at the southernmost point of Illinois. To see that westward sweep on the map is one thing; to ride it on the slow measured rhythmic pulse of a steamboat is to feel and live it.

* * *

SUNDAY MORNING a note in chalk on the call board inside the cabin of the steamer "Gordon C. Greene" read: "The next landing—Louisville, Kentucky." Louisville is a great river port; and, as we approached it, we saw plenty of river craft. Small sailboats were out to take advantage of the stiff southwesterly breeze which ruffled the water into white caps. In the characteristic white caps of the Ohio River lies, according to one interpretation, the origin of the word Ohio: the abbreviation of the Miami Indian word, Ohiopeekhanne, the White Foaming River, into what is now the perfect amphibrach Ohio. Two boys in a blue canoe came out to get the waves from our paddle wheel. The "G. C. Slider" steamed by pushing barges filled with freight cars. We passed the packet "Ouachita," tied up on the Indiana bank. She belongs to the Greene Line, "and her staterooms are named after states—Pennsylvania, Virginia, and so forth," volunteered Bob McCann, the first clerk. "That's why staterooms are called staterooms: the individual cabins were originally named after states." Also on the Indiana bank we passed boatyards labeled "Howard's Yards Est'd 1834," in letters large enough to be read across the river. "Many a good boat built there," quietly murmured a boat builder from Cincinnati. Passing under two of the four bridges which here connect Kentucky with Indiana, we drifted by the levee, backed around a half turn, and came into shore against the current, for a steamboat always lands up-river.

* * *

IT WAS OUR first trip ashore. While the rousters were roping the boat to the ring bolts in the levee and preparing to run out the stage, Bob McCann issued instructions to his passengers. Across the river he pointed to what he called "the third largest clock in the world." "It's now eleven o'clock. When that clock says twelve, we're goin' down the river. Be on time. It's no fun chasin' a steamboat down the river on a hot day."

Bob's reference to "the third largest clock in the world" hit the spot; you could almost see it sink in and take grateful root in the minds and memories of his hearers. Average literal-minded man loves the superlative and unique fact. Tell him that the white lighthouse-like wharf-boat, which he sees moored at the levee in Louisville, is the only inland coast guard station in these United States; tell him that Tom's mother, Mrs. Mary B. Greene, is the only woman pilot on the inland waters—tell him things like that, and you satisfy him completely. Ask him, on the other hand, to watch the water-entangled light which glances about our churning paddle-wheel, and you only disturb him, moider him with the uncertainty of an intangible and ungraded sensation.

* * *

LEAVING LOUISVILLE'S WATERFRONT—it had an abandoned Sunday morning look—we get much riverin'. First we enter the Portland Canal, which carries river traffic around the Falls of the Ohio. The Falls, a salient watermark and great point of reference in the early history of the river, is the only serious impediment to navigation on the Ohio—there, Bob's got me doing it! We blow three whistles for the first drawbridge. "Our whistle sounds like M. G. M.'s lion," says Kitty, who sits beside me. In due time a siren on the bridge howls its up-and-down-scale warning to the trains—the draw is going up. In a similar fashion, we pass under the second bridge. Then, having passed two of the three draw or lift bridges on the Ohio, the lion roars a long and a short blast for Lock 41, the Ohio's highest lock. When we have entered the lock, tied up, and been locked in, the hurricane deck is well above the top of the lock wall. Then we begin to sink, at first rapidly, then more slowly and still more slowly as the volume of water in the lock, and consequently the pressure of the water above the pool below, grows less and less. When we have reached the bottom, the hurricane deck lies thirty feet below the top of the lock walls. As the downstream lock gates open, we listen to what Bob calls "the largest and most musical gates on the Ohio River." As they open, they play a tune not unlike a ferry boat whistle pianissimo, ending in a bark. We enter the Lower Ohio.

* * *

ALL THAT SUNDAY and the following Monday, we ride down the Lower Ohio and watch the country unfold. I know of few more deeply satisfying experiences. We sit in comfortable chairs, either in the sun of the open deck or in the shade of the roofed. The boat moves slowly, not more than twelve miles an hour downstream, ten or less upstream; the pageantry of the river unfolds before us. The vistas last long enough for you to absorb them, change often enough with the bends of the river to afford ample variety to the questing eye. As the channel changes, we near first one bank of the river, then the other. The river is edged with gracile feathery willows, behind them a higher row of poplars, elms, and sycamores. Seldom are the hills on both sides of the river at once. We pick out places in which we think we'd like to live, favoring the south, then the north bank. Occasionally the banks open into a clearing—a farm, a landing, the end of the main street of a small town, for the main street of a river town is always laid out at right angles to the river.

Cloud shadows vary the convoluted hills. The water in the sunlight is olive green, a darker olive green in the cloud-shadowed areas ahead and behind us. The soft coal smoke, whirling through the feathered crowns of the smoke stacks, is trailed off to shore by its own violet shadow.

* * *

FIFTY OR SIXTY miles below Louisville, we entered the oxbow bend country of the Ohio. Here we wound around bend after bend in the shape of the letter U, traveling sometimes as much as seventeen miles in a bend to advance one in a straight line.

Early Monday morning found us at Evansville, Indiana, where we tied up at the new WPA levee to pick up a party of passengers. About noon we passed the mouth of the Wabash River; and, such is the power of a song, we could not allow its appearance to go unsung. Getting our jolly young hostess, Lillian Hughes, to sling on her accordion, we stood on the boiler deck and sang "On the Banks of the Wabash Far Away," and "My Indiana Home," as Indiana gave way to Illinois, while Kentucky marched on.

In the middle of the afternoon we landed at Cave-in-Rock, a small hamlet, near which is a large cave hollowed by water and weather out of the limestone palisades which here line the Illinois banks of the river. About the beginning of the nineteenth century, in the flatboat days which preceded the steamboat era, a band of notorious river pirates, whose chief was one Wilson, made this cave their headquarters. They lured ashore the flatboats bound down river, slaughtered their crews, and themselves took the flat boats on down to New Orleans, selling cargo and boat and returning to split the spoils.

* * *

AFTER DINNER WE go out on deck to watch an effulgent Turnersque sunset. It's the best time on the river. The turquoise blue and gold of the sunset have an Oriental shimmer and opulence, like the colors on a Chinese screen. The noble river, nearing the end of its thousand-mile pilgrimage, is well over a mile wide. The oxbow bends have straightened out into long ten-mile reaches, hill-enclosed to the eye at the ends like a lake. Ahead a flying wedge of three ducks cuts across the river. The wind falls somewhat, the benign evening light slants across the long vistas, the after-glow lingers in the West. Sliding down off the hills, the cool heavy air fills the valley. As sunlight gradually fails, the reflections of the banks in the water blackout into deep tree shadows untouched by the moon. The spiders come out and begin to spin their webs in the diamond-shaped interstices of the hurricane deck's wire railing. Thunderless flashes of heat lightning illuminate the river, breaking the calm of the large and beneficent evening. We pass the entrance of the Tennessee River, hug the south side of Owen Island, and tie up at the levee in Paducah.

HORACE REYNOLDS

Lost Song

I lost it in the furrow of the farmer's fallow lot,
The while my eyes were dazzled by leagues of open sky;
I lost it in a furrow's length—how shall I find the spot
Where once the song escaped me and I passed unheeding by?

Can it be lying fallow still in that unharrowed field,
Gathering the promise of all a year can hold?
Full well I know the season's round will bring a certain yield
And even the least song let fall may ripen into gold!

DOROTHY RANDOLPH BYARD

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WOMAN WITH A PLATTER: *Chinese*

THIS statuette, modeled from terra cotta, is typical of many which have been brought to light from ancient tombs of the Wei and T'ang Dynasties of China. Miniature houses, naturalistic horses and camels, stately or graceful portraits of men and women were thus stored away for ritual purposes. They were colored and glazed, and were objects in which the sculptural and ceramic art merged. To these diminutive statues the craftsmen imparted a domestic and personal note. Despite their serious function, they seem somehow comparable to those charming little portraits modeled by Greek craftsmen and known as Tanagra figurines.

The Joy of Being Read To

THERE are early remembrances that are like certain ideals, the more precious for not being marred by the gross touch of possession and realisation. Nothing was a dearer joy, in those days and later, than to be read to; and by a wise progression the taste for true literature was fostered, the imagination led on in perpetual quest, the appetite never sated but always with an ample provision in store, a provision and an allurement that are lifelong.

A child's mind is instinctively selective, but none the less it should be given the opportunity of selecting that which is of enduring value, that which may be a strengthening and a comfort throughout life. For ourselves it was a happy thing that our seniors knew the good and offered no other. The atmosphere of the home was earnestly Christian, but it was not an atmosphere of inhibitions and restrictions. Possibly there was more underlying supervision than we guessed, but it was not obtruded; books on the shelf were varied and free access was allowed to them. But it was the reading aloud that prepared for the individual choice later. This reading led into a land of marvels, the child's true home, a land of unquestioning acceptance, of pure implicit faith, where nothing was impossible though the spirit was always more important than the letter. These little listeners, whose own experiences were so narrowly limited in actuality though in imagination so extensive, could follow Hans Andersen into the fir-forests and mountains of his fairy-tales; they could realise the snows and the sand-dunes; they could dive with the little mermaid into the depths of blue sea, and with her visit the terrifying sea-witch. They could thrill with sympathy at the story of the discarded Christmas tree, cast aside in the lumber-room when Christmas seemed so long past; or the story of the snow-man who gazed at the gleaming stove through the window, with hopeless love in his heart because the kitchen shovel had been used as his backbone. Andersen was far more than a writer of fairy-tales; he was one of the world's truest poets, and a master-magician of those years when life is all poetry. . . .

We were fortunate in those days, for our mother was not only a beautiful reader, but herself thoroughly appreciated all the good things that she read to us, prose or poetry. . . . A page of Milton, or even a stirring essay by Macaulay, might not be wholly grasped, but seed thus scattered could bear none but good fruit, and for the most part it fell on ready soil. The good things of literature were thus proffered without insistence; they were set forth as of great price, of value beyond cavil; if we did not receive them it was our own loss. There was no finality, no hint that we need only receive what others brought to our hand; we were led into fields that it was for us to cultivate.—From "A Book of Memories," by ARTHUR L. SALMON (London: Chapman & Hall).

Le seul Chemin

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

UN JOUR qu'elles exploraient un immense parc laissé à l'abandon, deux dames purent avec joie gravir des pentes boisées, se reposer au bord d'un lac paisible et contempler les collines environnantes. Une fois redescendues, elles trouvèrent un chemin qui semblait parallèle au leur. Tapissé de mousse et de gazon, il paraissait si engageant, si facile, si reposant, qu'elles cédèrent à son attrait et quittèrent la voie connue. Pendant quelque temps tout alla bien; mais peu à peu le sentier devint à peine visible, les arbres et les broussailles s'épaissirent, et les promeneuses ne tardèrent pas à constater qu'elles étaient perdues dans un fourré.

Etant Scientiste Chrétienne, la plus jeune des deux dames pria pour être guidée. Elle savait que Dieu les ferait sortir de peine, et sous Sa direction elle avança avec confiance. Bientôt des voix lointaines se firent entendre; sur un espace de quelques mètres, les deux amies continuèrent à se frayer un passage, et se retrouvèrent alors sur le bon chemin. Avec quelle joie, quelle reconnaissance la Scientiste Chrétienne salua du regard les paisibles collines et le doux paysage, avec les champs où paissaient des moutons!

Plus tard, lorsque sa pensée se reporta sur cet incident, elle y vit une ressemblance avec les conditions qui prévalent aujourd'hui dans le monde. Qu'il s'agisse de pays ou d'industries, les procédés et les tendances des chefs paraissent quelquefois si compliqués qu'on se demande si la société sortira de ce labyrinthe. Par moments surgit une situation qui menace de plonger dans la ruine tels peuples qu'on croyait plus ou moins à l'abri. D'autre part, à l'heure actuelle, que d'humains sont égarés dans les broussailles du péché, de la maladie, du malheur!

Les méthodes matérielles sont toujours fertiles en perplexités et côtoient souvent le désespoir. Au début, leurs sentiers paraissent aisés et promettent beaucoup. Elles sont si commodes les philosophies et les théories humaines que rencontre le voyageur sur le chemin de la vie! Mais le matérialisme ne tarde pas à se perdre dans son propre néant, car il est absolument incapable de nous conduire à des satisfactions permanentes et vraies.

Le Christ Jésus voyait autour de lui un peuple qu'assaillaient les préventions nationales, la maladie, l'oppression. A ceux qui l'écoutaient, il enseigna que les maux ne peuvent se guérir par des méthodes matérielles. Il déclara, au sujet du Christ qu'il démontrait dans ses œuvres: "Je suis le chemin" (Jéan 14:6). Seul le Christ, la Vérité, conduit à l'harmonie, à la sécurité, à la santé, à la satisfaction; en effet la voie du Christ est la seule qui soit exempte de peines et de dangers, car les anges de la présence divine y abondent.

Grâce aux enseignements de la Science Chrétienne, cette voie du Christ, de la Vérité, est aujourd'hui jalonnée si distinctement que tous peuvent y avoir recours pour échapper aux incertitudes de la croyance matérielle. Dans *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)* Mary Baker Eddy, Découvreuse et Fondatrice de la Science Chrétienne, écrit, à la page 242: "Il n'y a qu'un chemin qui mène au ciel, à l'harmonie, et le Christ dans la Science divine, nous montre ce chemin. Ce chemin consiste à ne connaître aucune autre réalité—à n'avoir aucune autre conscience de vie—que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet, et à nous élever au-dessus des soi-disant douleurs et plaisirs des sens."

"Ne connaître aucune autre réalité... que le bien, Dieu et Son reflet"! Comme elle repose sur la vérité fondamentale du premier commandement, cette déclaration requiert notre joyeuse obéissance. Voilà ce qu'il faut suivre pour connaître la paix et la sécurité que Dieu nous donne. Mais, dira-t-on peut-être, cette maladie, cette détresse dans laquelle je suis impliqué, me paraît bien réelle. Le mal peut-il être réel pour Dieu, le bien infini? Y aurait-il dans l'Entendement infaillible des choses telles que le désordre ou le danger? Dieu—la Vie—connaît-Il à un degré quelconque la maladie, la faiblesse, l'inaction? L'Amour peut-il connaître la détresse, l'indifférence ou la haine? Non certes! Entrevoyant la nature de Dieu, le prophète Habacuc s'écriait: "Tu as les yeux trop purs pour voir le mal, et tu ne peux pas regarder l'iniquité" (Habacuc 1:13).

L'univers de Dieu est éternellement intact, immaculé, bon en tout point—parfait. Mais le royaume hypothétique de la matérialité nierait la création de Dieu, spirituelle et parfaite.

Cherchons avec prière à suivre la voie du Christ, de la Vérité; si peut-être nous nous sommes égarés du droit chemin, prions pour que nous y soyons ramenés. Assurons-nous que notre conduite est toujours conforme au modèle du Christ. Et la récompense de ces efforts? Ce sera le ciel, l'harmonie—la conscience permanente du rapport unissant l'homme à Dieu; l'empire toujours plus marqué, ici même et dès maintenant, sur les sens physiques, sur la tyrannie de la croyance que la matière est réelle; l'empire sur les contrariétés, sur les circonstances défavorables—l'empire dont jouissait notre cher Maître! Le Christ Jésus ne reconnaissait jamais d'autre réalité que Dieu et Sa création; aussi pouvait-il guérir toutes les inharmonies qui se présentaient à lui. Si nous suivons son exemple, qu'éclaire la Science Chrétienne, notre félicité ira croissant, et nous avancerons vers la perfection ultime.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de Science Chrétienne en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Crescent Lake

(Olympic Peninsula)

When time of summer comes, if you will go
Through forest, sweetened with the scent of tall
Fir trees and cedar, you will find a low
Broad road circling a mountain. There you find
The lake, a crescent, as of olden jade.
Upon its quiet, limpid surface fall
The mirrored images of sky and shade
Of emerald hills. Content, you will go on
Beside its cool, dark beauty.

Through the trees
The sunlight drops on ferns, and lights the flame
Of purple fireweed, while the pine-sweet breeze
Plays tenderly on Canterbury bells.
And you pursue the bloom-lush road, until
You come upon a hidden house, whose name
Invites you. Here is peace and quiet.

Still
The water calls, and you go down to hear
(As from some ancient lyric you have read)
The low waves pulsing on the sand; and near
The bank come swan and ducks to ask for bread.

NELLIE B. MACE

The Only Way

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO women, upon visiting a large, neglected estate one day, rejoiced in glorious wooded slopes, resting beside placid lakes, and gazing over surrounding hills. Upon their return downhill they came to a road which appeared to run parallel to the one they were following. Grown soft and green with moss and turf, it looked so inviting, so restful and easy, that they could not resist its appeal, and they left the main road. All went well for a time, but gradually the road grew less distinct, the trees and undergrowth more dense, and before they realized it they were lost in a tangle of forest.

The younger woman, a student of Christian Science, prayed for guidance. She knew that God would lead them safely out of the difficulty, and she pressed forward under His guidance. After some time they heard voices in the distance and they pressed on through a few more yards of forest, coming out on the right road. With what thanksgiving and joy the student looked out over the quiet hills and the peaceful scene with sheep grazing in the meadows below!

In reviewing this experience, the student saw in it a resemblance to general conditions in the world today. At times the policies and practices of those representing nations and industry appear to be so complicated that it would seem as though the tangle would never be unsnarled. Sometimes, sudden situations arise which threaten to plunge countries over the brink of safety into catastrophe. In what a wilderness, too, of sin, sickness, and woe many individuals are entangled today!

Material methods are ever fraught with perplexity, and beset with despair. How easeful and promising their paths at first appear! How smooth the human philosophies and theories which appeal to the traveler along life's way! But materialism is soon lost in its own emptiness, its utter inability to lead to true and lasting satisfaction.

Christ Jesus looked out over a country beset with national prejudice, sickness, and oppression. He taught hearers that wrong conditions cannot be cured by material methods. He said, speaking of the Christ which he demonstrated in his works, "I am the way" (John 14:6). Only the Christ, Truth, leads to harmony, security, health, satisfaction, for the Christ-way is the only way that is safe from harm and danger, since the angels of God's presence throng it.

Today, the way of the Christ, Truth, is so clearly marked out through the teachings of Christian Science, that all may avail themselves of it and escape from the uncertainties of material belief. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, has written on page 242: "There is but one way to heaven, harmony, and Christ in divine Science shows us this way. It is to know no other reality—to have no other consciousness of life—than good, God and His reflection, and to rise superior to the so-called pain and pleasure of the senses."

"To know no other reality . . . than good, God and His reflection"! This statement rests on the fundamental truth of the First Commandment, and therefore requires our willing obedience. This is the leading we must follow if we would experience God-given security and peace. But, one may say, this sickness, this misery in which I am entangled, seems very real. Can evil be real to God, infinite good? Can there exist in the one unerring Mind anything of confusion or danger? Can God, Life, know anything of disease, weakness, or inaction? Can Love know misery, indifference, or hate? No! In his acknowledgment of God, Habakkuk cries, "Thou art of purer eyes than to behold evil, and canst not look on iniquity" (Habakkuk 1:13).

God's universe is everlastingly intact, immaculate, supremely good—perfect. But the mythical realm of materiality would deny God's perfect spiritual creation.

Let us pray to keep the way of Christ, Truth, or if we stray, that we be led back to it. Let us be sure that all our steps conform to Christlikeness. And the reward for this endeavor? Heaven, harmony—the abiding consciousness of man's oneness with God; increasing dominion, here and now, over the physical senses and the tyranny of belief in matter as real; dominion over vexations and miserable circumstances, dominion such as our dear Master, Christ Jesus, enjoyed! He never acknowledged any other reality than God and His creation, and so was able to heal all inharmonious conditions which confronted him. In following his example, as illumined in Christian Science, we shall enjoy increasing blessedness, and progress towards the ultimate perfection.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into French)

The Fish Hawk

BEATING the air with his wings he stands
Against the sun, in the blue void of day,
And gazes on the etched sweep of the land's
Curved arm beneath him stretching round the bay,—
Then shifts, and gazes sharply at the sea,
Then like a plummet falls. Through the blue length
Of chasmed air he passes arrowy,
Cleaving the water cleanly and with strength.

Whence he emerges, circling the wide stair
Sunwards, and is lost across the land,
Lost in the forest, and again the air
Is claimed by crying gulls that search the sand,—
Until he, slow returning, grows yet bolder,
And takes his place upon the sun's broad shoulder.

MILICENT LAURENHEIMER

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Silk Employers Organize To Resist Unions' Demands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 18—Twelve silk mills, employing more than 13,500 workers and operating approximately 6000 looms, with 400,000 spindles, are today organized as the Pennsylvania Textile Association, to "present a united stand against the terroristic and coercive tactics of outside agitators," allegedly responsible for the tie-up of this industry in New York, New Jersey, and New England. Announcement of the formation of the association was made by Walter Neale, spokesman for the association, who said they had the backing of 21,000 workers in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Neale declared that the 12 mills now banded together were prepared to fight the union's demands for pay increases, a 40-hour week, time and a half for overtime and a closed shop. Ten other mills were ready to join them, he added.

Developments in the strike situation indicate that while many small mills have been brought under contract by the union, organized labor is facing a fight with the big concerns. With about half the industry organized under the textile organizing committee, headed by Sidney Hillman, the union faces big hurdles in its work of organizing the remaining [illegible] of the industry, it was admitted.

Union spokesman declared, however, that the textile workers' organizing committee had "just begun to fight" for a minimum weekly wage of $18 for weavers and $15 for helpers.

On the New York City strike front, the state Labor Relations Board was out with its first formal complaint against an employer concern, the Davega City Radio, Inc. The board charges that the company has sponsored, assisted in organizing and participated in the organization of a company union known as Davega Stores Employees' Association, and with interfering with the rights of its employees to join the Retail Employees' Union, affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization, by threats of discharge and other methods of intimidation. Furthermore, it charges the company with also dismissing employees for union activities and with surveillance of the activities of union members and union meetings.

The state mediation board got a setback when Justice Charles J. Dodd of the state Supreme Court in Brooklyn, issued an order backing up the refusal of the Robins Drydock and Repair Company and its parent organization, the Todd Shipyards Corporation, to take part in proceedings by the board to end the nine-week strike of 15,000 shipyard workers.

Santa Fe Workers Get 5-Cent-an-Hour Rise

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 18 (AP)—Officials of independent unions representing 26,000 employees of the Santa Fe railroad said they had signed agreements with the company for blanket 5-cent-an-hour increases in pay, effective as of Aug. 1.

The new pay rates mean an increase of $3,244,800 a year in the Santa Fe system pay roll, they said, with $1,497,600 going to 12,000 members represented by the Association of Maintenance of Way and $1,747,200 a year to the 6000 members of the Carmen's Association and the 8000 members of the Consolidated Metal Crafts.

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American Heroes Honored in England

Memorial Chapel at Brookwood, England

Erected in honor of United States soldiers and sailors who were lost in Britain and off the British coast during the World War, this is reported to be the only American cemetery or war memorial in all England. The memorial, which is constructed of Portland stone, cost $175,000 and the dedication on Aug. 16 was by the American Battle Monument Commission established in 1923.

Seabury Assails Walker Appointment

(Continued from Page 1)

remedy, but as to this I am not informed. For all I know, the suggestion may have emanated from Judge Mahoney, with whose branch of Tammany Hall I understand your new expert on grades and crossings is now affiliated.

"Surely no one could believe for a moment you had Mr. Walker's pension in mind when you made this appointment, for as three lawyers, you are familiar with the oft-quoted statement of the Appellate Division in People ex rel. Hardy v. Greene that: 'The pension roll is a roll of honor—a reward of merit—not a refuge from disgrace.'"

Another strong protest against the Walker appointment came from Ben Howe, chairman of the Fusion Party, who called it "impudent" and "one of the most contemptible acts of audacity in Tammany's long record of loot."

When Mr. Walker's attention was called to the Seabury letter, he said he probably would have a formal statement to make later on.

"There never was a statement made by Mr. Seabury under circumstances that would permit the answer to go along with the charge at the same time," he said. "I've had a good deal of experience with that.

"Mr. Seabury is now a politician, and I am not. He is a political boss, and I am out of politics, so I have to make some allowance for the fact that as a political boss he must be expected to make statements for political campaign purposes.

"He always picks a time when he gets a 24 hour start on an answer. This is evidently a gratuitous thing to bolster up a campaign which he must consider weak.

"At the end of the Hofstadter (Seabury) hearings, he made no charges against me in his report. It was the Citizens Union who made the charges. If the charges were so serious, why did he not make them? It is the same old misrepresentation, and he is still using me to get into the papers. His old style is innuendo and half-truth and misrepresentation."

Pension law experts said today they saw nothing that could be done about the appointment. Precedents established in the cases of Francis Xavier McQuade, who resigned from the magistrates' bench during an inquiry into the affairs of the city's minor judiciary, and of William Mullarkey, police inspector, who temporarily disappeared during the investigation of charges that he had participated in the operation of an illegal still, would, they added, apply in the Walker case.

Miss Dewson Gets U.S. Job

(Continued from Page 1)

for 11 years. After an interlude spent in running a dairy farm and in Red Cross work in France, she became research secretary for the National Consumers' League and in time rose to the presidency of the New York branch of that organization. Her briefs in support of minimum wage legislation for women have been filed under the league's name in the supreme courts of the United States and California. She is still chairman of the league's labor standards committee.

Molly Dewson was an early Roosevelt backer. She was an organizer in his 1930 gubernatorial campaign and after his nomination for the presidency in 1932, she was made director of the women's division of the Democratic National Campaign Committee. When Mr. Roosevelt was elected, she was rewarded with the directorship of the women's division of the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. Roosevelt and James A. Farley, Democratic committee chief, came to see her installed. Scarcely had they departed before Miss Dewson began making phone calls, writing letters and visiting the offices of cabinet members to urge that Democratic women be given a fair share of the political plums being passed around. The list of women who bear such titles, as "minister," "commissioner," "special assistant," "administrator" and "collector" is evidence of her success.

In return for the recognition given her sex, Miss Dewson set about to build up a women's organization unparalleled in the history of the Democratic Party. Her "reporter plan" has brought Democratic women in thousands of communities to learn to speak authoritatively about the New Deal. Distribution of her donkey banks brought small campaign contributions from a wide area.

Despite a series of changes in titles, Miss Dewson has remained active director of the job of organizing the women's vote for the Democratic Party. Because of her success she was able to persuade the men of the party at the 1936 national convention that women should be allowed to sit as alternates on the important resolutions committee, charged with drawing up the party platform.

Under a rather stern, schoolmarm appearance, Miss Dewson hides a jovial, good-natured temperament. Those who know her best were not surprised when she entered into the fun of the Democratic victory dinner here last March by planting a kiss on the cheek of "Jim" Farley, much to his evident embarrassment.

Miss Dewson was at her summer home in Maine when her appointment was announced, but it was said at Democratic headquarters that she would resign her political post before taking the federal office.

Wilkins to Aid Air Search

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The Bureau of Air Commerce granted permission today to Sir Hubert Wilkins to purchase an American flying boat to be used in searching for the missing Russian Arctic fliers. The ship to be purchased was built (by the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation) under a navy contract. Permission was given at the request of the Russian embassy.

Illinois Finds New Method to Curb Drivers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Although Illinois still lacks a drivers' license law, a way has been found to suspend the right of an offending motorist to drive, and in the last month the first 93 such punishments have been meted out under a new law which empowered judges to do this. Moreover, an object lesson was furnished careless drivers when one of these suspended motorists violated the court order by taking out his car and got sentenced to six months in jail for his disobedience.

At the time of its passage, right after the defeat of two much-contested drivers' license bills in the state legislature this summer, the new law was not given much notice. Traffic safety authorities questioned its effectiveness. But Judge Charles S. Dougherty, sitting in the Safety Court here this summer, began to make use of it immediately after it became law July 15, and he thinks it may prove as effective as a license law if properly handled. It has one advantage, he says: it calls for no costly system of administration. It simply provides that judges may discipline motorists found guilty of reckless or drunken driving by ordering them off the highways for periods up to one year.

Names of persons under suspension orders are sent to all district police stations so that police officers may determine from a glance at their records whether a traffic offender is on the list of those forbidden to drive.

This law does not, however, do anything to make drivers financially responsible, and Judge Dougherty thinks some measure to make liability insurance, or its equivalent, compulsory is needed. From his observations of persons brought into the Safety Court, he estimates that 70 per cent of the people driving cars here can't pay a judgment if one is ordered.

Effectiveness of the new suspension law depends largely on the determination of local enforcement officials to make it work. Judge Dougherty believes. He thinks the public is strongly in favor of it. Sentiment was created during the year, if unsuccessful, attempts for drivers licensing laws, and this helps to support officers in their enforcement of this substitute measure he thinks. Newspapers are giving favorable publicity to its enforcement.

There is no question, in Judge Dougherty, that suspension of the right to drive is a serious punishment to most motorists, many earn their living by driving cars. A fine can be paid and forgotten quickly, but an order to leave the car in the garage or at the curb is an order to change one's habits of daily living. Judge Dougherty says he does not impose suspension orders lightly, but in view of the fact that motorists in this area have been repeatedly warned by radio and in the press that drunken driving means jail sentences, he feels that such punishments are justified.

The six months jail sentence he ordered for the first violator of a suspension order was a serious punishment, he felt, but he noted that the offender had several counts against him. First, he took his car out one week after having received a 30 day suspension order. Second, he blocked traffic by stopping in the middle of a busy street. Third, he was found in a drunken stupor at his wheel. Judge Dougherty does not expect many violations of the "no driving" orders, however.

Traffic violators are not criminals, he pointed out, and they have to be handled in a different way from ordinary offenders. Officers of the Safety Court here treat the people called before it with respect due otherwise good citizens. Jail officials segregate them from criminals and handle them gently, it is said.

This does not mean, however, that the person who drives while under the influence of liquor or others who are reckless are excused, Judge Doughterty said. Increasingly severe penalties are being imposed for these offenses, he added. Four years ago, according to this authority, a $25 fine was considered fit punishment for a man who killed by auto accident and penalties, now it is considered that a fine is but the light a penalty; jail sentences are regularly imposed, even though the driver repents, as many do, "I only had a couple of beers."

While Chicago has not improved its accident record as much as leaders in its safety drive have hoped it would, Judge Dougherty thinks it is really making headway in view of the increasing volume of traffic here and increased speeds of cars. He presides over this court only at rather widely spaced intervals and each time he returns he notes that there are fewer cases to be heard. Last summer there were probably three times as many to handle as this, measuring by the sheets of names placed on the judge's desk each morning. Judge Dougherty takes this as an indication of fewer violations in the city.

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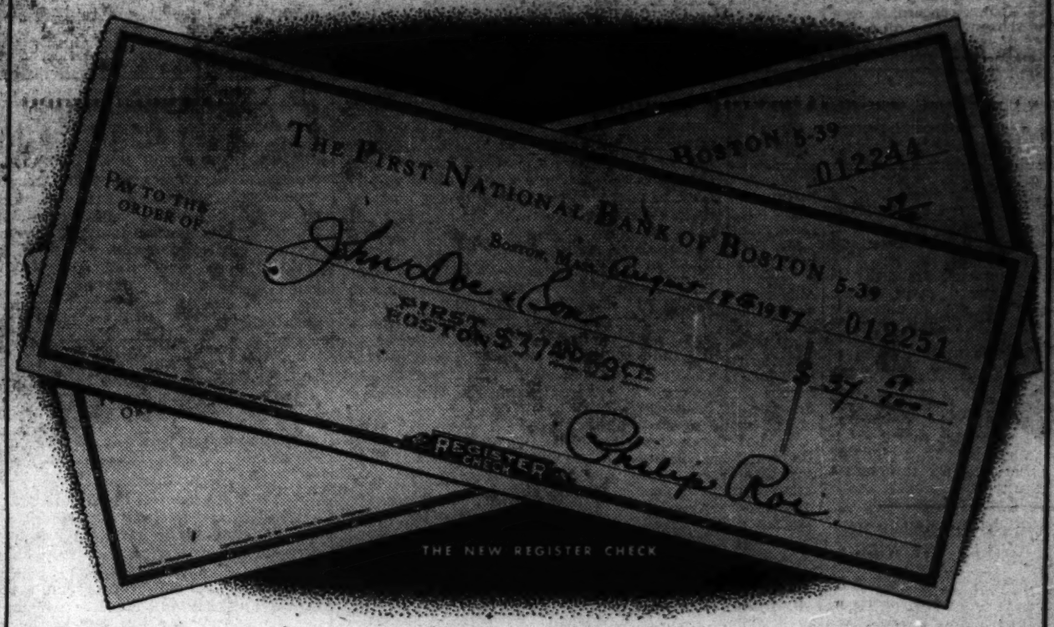

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Page 11-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1937

Power Merger In Worcester Is Protested

Consumers Say $200,000 Rate Cut Approved by State Is Inadequate

Appeal to Be Filed

Counsel Claims Union With Southbridge Company Is to Hide Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18—Although the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission has approved the consolidation of the Worcester Electric Light Company and the Webster and Southbridge Gas & Electric Company, on condition that customers of the two companies be granted rate reductions totaling $200,000, a group of consumers, headed by Senator Joseph P. McCooey of Worcester, will file a protest with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington against the consolidation on the grounds that the reduction is insufficient.

"The Worcester Electric Light Company and the Cambridge Electric Light Company are the two New England Power Association 'gold mines' in Massachusetts," said Senator McCooey. "Earnings have been so great during the past few years that it was decided to merge the Worcester company with the Webster and Southbridge company in order to spread the earnings and thus prevent a larger rate reduction for Worcester consumers.

"Information I possess shows that the Worcester company is one of two privately owned companies in Massachusetts which could reduce its rates three cents a kilowatt hour and still make money. I propose to bring out these and other facts before the commission and in Washington."

When the merger was proposed with an offer of a rate reduction of $75,000, Mayor John S. Sullivan took the stand the companies should offer a much greater reduction. After several hearings, it was agreed to increase rate reductions to $200,000.

The new company will be known as the Worcester County Electric Company when the merger becomes effective Sept. 1. The merger amounts to no more than a matter of bookkeeping as the two companies are owned by the New England Power Association, holding company for numerous power concerns in New England with transmission lines extending almost from the Canadian border to Connecticut.

Under the new rates, Worcester customers will benefit to the extent of $150,000, with commercial users benefiting the most. It is estimated that householders will receive a reduction amounting to about 10 cents on a $5 light bill. The other $50,000 reduction will come from the bills of the towns served by the Webster and Southbridge company.

The two companies are listed as among the largest taxpayers in Worcester County, with holdings valued at $15,000,000. Figures compiled this year showed the Worcester Electric Light Company is the largest taxpayer in the city, with a tax of $276,399.72.

Mayor Sullivan has announced that he still feels that the reduction offered the Worcester consumers is not enough and that he is planning further action in order to obtain a greater reduction.

Child Employment Count Is Asked by Mrs. Rogers

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Lowell, Mass., asked the House Labor Committee yesterday to authorize an employment census of children under 18.

Mrs. Rogers requested the committee to add the census to the Black unemployment census bill now under consideration.

Provincetown Boat Resumes Run; Mayor Heard by Supreme Court

Boston Today

Pickets Arrested As Ship Sails

Thirty-three pickets strolling in mass formation at the entrance to Long Wharf, Atlantic Avenue, and refusing to disband after the S. S. Steel Pier resumed her run to Provincetown at 10 a. m., were arrested and booked at the Milk Street station on a charge of obstructing free foot traffic. Two of the men were delegates of the National Maritime Union.

This finish to the one-day strike which took the Steel Pier off the run yesterday after half the deck crew deserted when refused a demand for higher pay, called for no display of force by officers manning six patrols called to round up the pickets.

Spectators were treated to the sight of one wagonload of men halted while four or five were ordered out because of the congestion. Finally two of the crowd which scrambled voluntarily into the police cars were ordered to keep off under threat of arrest!

"Better get your head in. It's going to rain," was the parting call to one prisoner who appeared in danger of falling from the rear of the last wagon 'pulling away from the wharf.

After the Steel Pier pushed out into the harbor with a full complement of A. F. of L. members of the crew, the pickets who had been shouting to dissuade persons from boarding the vessel refused to leave and the police were called. Sergeant John Clifford, with a detail of nine officers, answered with six police patrols. A scramble for places in the cars followed a police warning to disperse within seven minutes.

The Steel Pier carried approximately 100 passengers on the trip—a record below the average for this season. The pickets, according to spectators, unquestionably drove away a number of patrons by calling out, "the strike is still on the Steel Pier. Use the Governor Cobb." The Governor Cobb is the Provincetown boat of the Romance Line, rival of the Cape Cod Steamship Company which owns the Steel Pier. It is operated by a National Maritime Union crew. The Steel Pier's new men were A. F. of L. replacements provided by the Marine Transport Workers of the Atlantic.

In the traffic jam just before the sailing one busload of women drew up at the wharf, but left almost immediately when the women declined to leave the car.

Dr. Lowell Loses Driving License

The automobile driving license of Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, was suspended indefinitely today by Frank A. Goodwin, state registrar of motor vehicles.

Mr. Goodwin said Dr. Lowell had been found at fault in two accidents in which he had been involved on Aug. 1. Dr. Lowell had been at the wheel of one of the cars in each collision.

Asked when the driving privilege would be restored to the former Harvard head, Mr. Goodwin told reporters: "I don't think it ever will be, and I don't think Professor Lowell wants to drive again."

Dr. Lowell, who was president of Harvard from 1909 until 1933, was slightly injured in the second collision. Four other persons were hurt in the two crashes. He took an examination for driving ability last summer and passed on his second trial.

The two accidents were investigated by Inspector John H. Dolan, of Mr. Goodwin's staff. One occurred in Weymouth, Mass., on route 3 in the morning on Dr. Lowell's way to Boston. The other occurred in Plymouth, Mass., at 9 p. m., on his return trip to his summer home at Cotuit.

Dr. Lowell has the right of appeal to the full board of public works commissioners.

12-Mile East Wind Cools Boston Off

Boston's faithful friend in need, a 12-mile-an-hour east wind, passed like a gently cooling breath across the city today, reducing temperatures and promising a comfortably cool night.

The thermometer had fallen from 85 degrees at 1 p. m. to 79 by mid-afternoon, and was expected to reach the vicinity of 67 by nightfall.

Mark T. Nesmith, acting weather observer, forecast partly cloudy weather tonight and tomorrow, accompanied by moderate winds. The official thermometer atop the Federal Building registered 82 degrees at noon today, compared with 91 at the same hour yesterday, but today's relative humidity was much higher.

Changes Sought In Street Names

Changes in the names of five streets in Old Harbor Village, South Boston Federal Housing project, were taken under advisement today by the Board of Street Commissioners. The five streets were accepted by the city several months ago with names suggested by The Federal Housing Authority. Since then, citizens of the district have sought to rename them after prominent South Bostonians.

At a hearing this morning, the proposed changes were revealed. They are:

"Hyde Street" to "Gen. William H. Devine Way."

"Ralston Street" to "Michael J. O'Connor Way."

"Needham Street" to "Dr. Michael Gavin Way."

"Wakefield Street" to "Mgr. Dennis J. O'Callaghan Way."

"Mohawk Street" to "Gen. Lawrence Logan Way."

Mayor Mansfield, City Council members and the Housing Authority are said to favor the changes. Similar names are planned for five additional streets not yet ready for acceptance.

New Labor Board Members Named

The Executive Council today postponed voting until next week upon the three members submitted by Gov. Charles F. Hurley for the newly formed State Labor Relations Commission and also upon the reappointment of David Lasker as chairman of the Boston Finance Commission.

Governor Hurley named Michael F. Phelan of Lynn, former United States Congressman and shoe manufacturer, to represent the employers' side; Kenneth I. Taylor of Somerville, legislative agent for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, to represent labor; and Patrick J. Sullivan, assistant director of the Commercial Motor Vehicles Division of the Department of Public Utilities.

The Commission is part of the administrative set-up of the so-called Baby Wagner Act in this state. Each member receives $6000 a year.

Appointment of Mr. Taylor appears as a new effort on the part of the Governor to put himself in the good graces of labor. This candidate was one of the seven names submitted by the Massachusetts A. F. of L. for the commission.

Labor partisans remember, however, that in 1935 Governor Curley was forced to remove Mr. Sullivan from the Massachusetts State Employment Service after the Federal Government, which finances it, threatened to withdraw support if he were retained. Although Mr. Sullivan has been a member of an Upholsterers Union for 30 years, it is understood that labor itself was largely responsible for Mr. Sullivan's removal from the employment service.

Boston Today

Fin Com Agrees On Witnesses

Efforts of Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield to defend himself in fall before the Boston Finance Commission, now investigating the George Robert White Fund, of which the Mayor is a trustee, reached a climax today in acknowledgment by the commission. It would permit the Mayor to put any witnesses he wished on the stand.

The offer of the commission, which has been engaged in a bitter controversy with the Mayor over contracts awarded by the White Fund trustees to the Codman Hill Construction Company, was regarded by friends of the Mayor as a rather hollow one, although Mr. Mansfield himself declared:

"If Mr. Farnum (George R. Farnum, counsel for the commission, who made the announcement) means what he says, then half of my case has been disposed of."

In offering to allow the Mayor to put witnesses on the stand, the commission refused to summons such witnesses, thus making their appearance entirely voluntary. It also claimed, through Mr. Farnum, that this right never had been denied the Mayor. Thus, by its own words, it offered the Mayor nothing new.

The discussion of witnesses came in the Massachusetts Supreme Court at the close of a hearing on Mr. Mansfield's plea for a writ of mandamus to compel the commission to

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Building Permits In State Gain

Applications for building permits in 55 municipalities during July reached a total value of $4,938,683, an increase of $640,510 over June, the State Department of Labor and Industries announced today. This is an increase of 1.5 per cent, or $72,452 over July, 1936.

New residential buildings reached 33.4 per cent of the total, or $1,647,720; non-residential, 23.2 per cent, or $1,146,786; alterations, additions and repairs, 43.4 per cent, or $2,144,176.

Newton was in the lead in residential buildings. It reported 23 structures with a value of $221,500. Boston was second with 24 buildings valued at $136,000. In order followed Wellesley, $117,200; Worcester, $109,600; Needham, $108,000; and Belmont, $104,200.

Dwyer Named For Bagley's Post

Sergeant Frank A. Dwyer Jr. of Cambridge, Governor Hurley's bodyguard, was confirmed as chief deputy commissioner of correction to succeed the late Edward C. R. Bagley of Winthrop this afternoon by the Executive Council.

Sergeant Dwyer, who has been a member of the state police for 10 years, has been the Governor's bodyguard since the time the Governor was state treasurer. He is a personal friend and lives near the Governor in Cambridge.

The salary of chief deputy commissioner is $4500, with a step-increase maximum of $5300.

All-Winter Study For Bank Experts

As 100 bank examiners under William P. Husband, state bank commissioner, trudged to take special examinations on their fitness for office, yesterday they were confronted by another surprise move by the commissioner in the announcement of the opening of an all-winter course of instruction for his staff to cover all branches of banking procedure.

The bank commissioner explained that he was determined to bring his department up-to-date as a result of complaints that the banking system which Mr. Husband took over less than a year ago was not functioning efficiently. The examinations, starting today and continuing for three days, will enable him to judge the merits of those who have been promoted in the last few years as opposed to those who have been kept in minor offices after years of service.

The school course next September will be the second step in the commissioner's modernizing plans. His subordinates will be made acquainted with recently enacted legislation and be brought up to date on accounting and auditing as it is done in the best of businesses.

A Bucket of Water on a Hot Day

By a Staff Photographer

John W. D'Entremont, S. P. C. A. Attendant, Gives a Cooling Draught to Boston Workhorse in Merrimack Square

Horses in Boston Know How to Get Drink on Hot Day

No matter how brightly the sun may blaze or how high the thermometer rise, Boston's work horses are always assured of an oasis at Merrimac square in the North End.

Operated under the auspices of the S. P. C. A., the watering place is tended by John W. D'Entremont. He is on the job from eight to five every weekday during July and August.

John caters to between 60 and 70 horses daily, the number depending upon the heat. When not busy filling pails he reads Western stories.

John says he doesn't mind sitting in the sun all day long as it gives him the opportunity to get a tan.

Legionnaires At New Bedford For Convention

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Massachusetts American Legionnaires took over this old whaler port today with a skill born of years of practice in holding state conventions.

Fun and frolic dominated the city's business district as delegates arrived to caucus tonight in behalf of candidates for office. Principal interest centered in a spirited fight for commander between Mayland P. Lewis of Nahant and Ray McEvoy of Stoughton.

First formal sessions will be held tomorrow. Gov. Charles F. Hurley, himself a legionnaire, will address the Aug. 20 session, and the annual state parade will come Aug. 21.

Two hundred fifty out-of-town police and 25 state motorcycle patrolmen will join New Bedford police in handling the large visiting crowds.

Seven hundred and fifty delegates and as many alternates will represent the legion's 42,000 Massachusetts members. Dr. William P. Ryan of Holyoke, Mass. commander, estimated nearly half of the total membership would participate in the Aug. 21 parade.

$8.15 Party Gown Wins 4-H Honors

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Mass., Aug. 18

Ruth Seaver of this city was announced today as the choice among 6000 Massachusetts 4-H Clothing Club members to represent the State at the national 4-H Congress in Chicago in November.

She wins this honor by virtue of her work in making a green satin party gown, pronounced the prize winner, and which she fashioned at a total cost of $8.15. Her complete outfit, including handkerchiefs, shoes, stockings and undergarments, cost $16.50.

Miss Seaver, who is 18, will model her gown in competition with club girls from all parts of the country at the national gathering. She has made an exceptional record in the five years she has engaged in 4-H Clothing Club work, having made all her own clothes in that period.

Sweeping Changes Advocated at N. H. Industrial School

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18 (AP)—The State Industrial School at Manchester has "not been adequately meeting its purpose in care and training of its inmates," a special investigating committee today informed the State Senate, at the same time advocating sweeping changes.

The committee, headed by Senator Allan Wilson of Manchester, made public its findings as the Senate received its report.

"General morale in the institution," the report said, "so far as the personnel is concerned, has recently, and for some time past, been at a very low ebb. Lack of confidence in, and suspicion of others, characterizes many of the staff.

"There have been serious effects in general treatment of inmates.

"We are compelled to report that for a long time there has apparently been a total lack of any system in handling of business affairs.

"There are many evidences this lack of good business methods in the conduct of the affairs of the school, and the manner in which they were handled, gave opportunity for fraud and losses."

The committee recommended "replacement of most of the board of trustees, a change in institution personnel, better farm management, provision for mental and physical education of inmates, better living conditions for boys, and a study of present buildings before new stuctures are built."

Quincy Schools To Open Sept. 8

Children in Quincy, Mass., will resume their studies in the public schools on Wednesday, Sept. 8, in school buildings that have been repaired and renovated during the summer months.

The city school rules provide that any child who is five years and five months of age on or before Sept. 1 of this year may be admitted to grade one on presentation of a birth certificate.

Auto Insurance Jump Expected Under N. H. Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18—Several thousand New Hampshire automobile owners, who have not carried insurance in the past, are expected to acquire it before the first of the month when the New Hampshire financial-responsibility law becomes effective.

While the new law does not compel automobile insurance it does require that motorists be able to prove their ability to meet claims that might arise from an accident or else have insurance. In other words a person with $10,000 in cash or security need not insure as he can prove his ability to pay the ordinary insurance coverage.

Most of the insured motorists of the state have long sought the enactment of such a measure, for they found that while they were protecting uninsured motorists against financial losses the latter were not furnishing any protection to them. What effect this move will have on the automobile liability insurance rate in the state will not be known for some time. Those opposing the move maintain that the new law will result in less care on the part of the motorists but insurance men feel that they are emphasizing the fact that care on the part of the motorists is reflected in the rising insurance rates.

'Pale Face' Seeks Archery Contest With Penobscots

OLD TOWN, Maine, Aug. 18 (AP)—Indians of the Penobscot tribe here today pondered a challenge for an archery "battle" from a "pale face" of the nation's capital.

Tribe officials said Chief Needabeh of the Penobscots "probably will be chosen to cross bows" with R. Gordon Wagenet, director of the Unemployment Compensation Bureau in Washington, who issued the challenge for an archery contest at the conference of the New England Compensation Commissions at Mount Kineo, Aug. 26, 27 and 28.

Mr. Wagenet, widely known as an amateur archer, makes his own bows and arrows.

Mount Kineo, a summer resort, formerly was known as the "Indians' armory." Tribes from Canada and points in the Middle West used to travel there to get supplies of flint with which to fashion arrows.

Mr. Wagenet, therefore, will be performing on the Indians' homegrounds.

Step Is Taken To Cut N.H. Out Of Flood Plans

Casey Urges Amending His Bill So Massachusetts Can Act Alone

Assails Power Bloc

Wants Regional TVA for N. E. and Says Utilities Lobby Is Trying to Block It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17—An amendment to the Brown-Casey resolution permitting a Merrimack river flood-control pact without the consent of New Hampshire, coupled with an attack on New England power interests, was outstanding at the opening of today's hearing before the House Flood Control Committee.

The amendment was proposed by Representative Joseph E. Casey (D) of Massachusetts, co-author of the resolution, to meet, he said, the criticism of Attorney General Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts that, under the resolution, a Merrimack pact is impossible because New Hampshire indicates it won't accept the Brown-Casey resolution.

Mr. Casey followed this move by a vigorous attack on the New England power interests, which he termed "the slickest political operators in the country with their tentacles in every New England state." He hinted the power interests were responsible for the provisions giving the State control of power in the present Connecticut and Merrimack compacts.

"If we look far enough for the reasons that put state power control and dam ownership into the pacts we might find more than now meets the eye," he declared.

Mr. Casey's proposed amendment to his resolution would authorize the Secretary of War when one state has complied with flood control compact requirements to proceed with the project. "This would permit Massachusetts to go ahead with a Merrimack pact regardless of New Hampshire consent," he declared.

The Brown-Casey resolution gives advance consent of Congress to two or more of the New England states to enter into purely flood control pacts.

Wants New England TVA

The Massachusetts Congressman predicted to the hearing that one of the first bills taken up next session will be the Norris TVA measure.

"I hope," he said, "there will be a regional TVA for New England and I don't want New England prevented from enjoying cheaper electric rates by adoption of the present compacts which give power control to the states. I am fearful of the New England private power interests."

Mr. Casey said it is barely possible his bill can pass this session. If not, "we can get it through early next session. If we don't do this I fear New England won't get flood control," he said. Representative William M. Whittington (D) of Mississippi, Flood Committee chairman, today indicated stronger support of the Brown-Casey resolution, which is supported by the White House.

Representative Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire, a committee member, asserted he wants to have Secretary of War Woodring called bfore the committee to explain his "contradictions and inconsistency." He referred, he said, to the fact that Army engineers took part in drawing up the pacts and gave no warning they contained provisions strongly objected to by the Administration. Yesterday Secretary Woodring declared the pacts to be "unacceptable." The committee took no action on the Tobey request.

Representative Charles R. Clason (R) of Massachusetts again led arguments in behalf of ratification of the present pacts. After Mr. Casey had concluded his statement, Mr. Clason questioned him on details involved in state or federal ownership of the dams.

Sees Lion's Share for Vermont

Mr. Casey said that Vermont, which contributed only 5 per cent of local contributions for the Connecticut River compact, will have a majority of the dams and will, under the pact, reap the lion's share of the power benefits. He said it seems entirely possible Vermont would turn these benefits over to a private power company.

"The present pacts don't follow the provisions of the 1936 Flood Control Act," Mr. Casey told Mr. Clason.

"If you had followed the law," he said, "all this trouble would have been averted. My resolution, with its provisions authorizing the Secretary of War to enter a state and without its consent take the necessary land, would never have been necessary if you had followed the law. But you say now Vermont won't enter a new pact that doesn't give it power control. And others say

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

N. H. Fair Trade Law Signed by Governor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 18—Last week saw Gov. Francis P. Murphy sign a measure of far-reaching implications, the so-called "fair trade" law. Aimed at protecting producers, distributors, and consumers the law provides that a manufacturer of a trade marked or nationally advertised product may enter into a contract with a single retailer in the state to set a minimum re-sale price which will become binding upon all retailers of the same product in the state. Although the penalty clause has been removed, anyone violating the provisions of this law lays himself open to a lawsuit in which the plaintiff may recover three times the damages proved.

The Week in New Hampshire

Joins Forestry Office

Robert S. Monahan, who was one of three observers to stay on the summit of Mt. Washington during the first year that the observatory was in operation and who told about the experience in his book, "Mt. Washington Reoccupied," has left his post as staff assistant in charge of operations of the White Mountain National Forest to become associated with the chief forester's office in Washington as head of the correspondence section. Mr. Monahan was in the Washburn-Mt. Crillon, Alaska, expedition in 1932. Following the winter of 1932-33 on Mt. Washington he joined the National Forest Service.

Berlin Reorganization

New Hampshire is much interested in the proposed plan for reorganization of the Brown Company of Berlin, one of the State's largest industries and the business backbone of the City of Berlin. The interest is not entirely based upon the company's importance as an employer of labor and taxpayer, but because of the large investment held by New Hampshire financial institutions and individuals in the securities of the company. During the period of financial difficulties for the company, the Sate and the city have given financial assistance, in loans, which permitted continuation of the company's operations, and not only guaranteed maintenance of the employment level but an increase.

Citizens of Berlin have suggested adoption of the reorganization plan, for they see in it a means of not only continuing the present activi-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Thursday; slightly cooler tonight; moderate winds, mostly northerly.

Maine: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in southwest portion tonight; Thursday fair.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in south portion tonight; Thursday fair.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler in north portion tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, possibly followed by showers in the south portion.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy, slightly cooler tonight; Thursday partly cloudy, probably followed by showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate north winds shifting to northeast over the south portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Thursday, probably followed by showers over the extreme south portion Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	78	94	Minneapolis	66	82
Bermuda	80	90	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	72	86	New York	74	88
Denver	64	88	Norfolk	74	96
Helena	48	80	Philadelphia	72	88
Kansas City	76	92	St. Louis	76	94
Los Angeles	62	76	San Francisco	52	60
Miami	78	88	Washington	74	92

A—7:30 a. m. D. S. T. Aug. 18.
B—Maximum Aug. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 9:37 p. m.; height, 8.2 feet.
Thursday, 10:00 a. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 9:11 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Colonial—Jeanette MacDonald and Allan Jones in "The Firefly." Daily 2:30 and 8:30.

Modern—"Wee Willie Winkie," featuring Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen. 10:05 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. Also "Talent Scout," 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:20.

University—Claudette Colbert in "Under Two Flags." 2:40, 6, 9:15. Also "If You Could Only Cook," featuring Jean Arthur and Herbert Marshall. 1:30, 4:30, 8:05.

Tremont—Joel McCrea and Merle Oberon in "These Three." 9 a. m., 12:08, 3:27, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Casino Murder Mystery," with Paul Lukas. 10:30 a. m., 1:40, 4:56, 8:11.

Uptown—"New Faces of 1937," with Joe Penner. 12:40, 3:40, 6:50, 10. Also "The 13th Chair." 2:30, 5:30, 8:40.

Metropolitan—"Artists and Models," featuring Jack Benny, Gail Patrick, Ida Lupino and Richard Arlen. 10:30 a. m., 1:41, 4:53, 8:05, 10:14. Stage: Stopping the Town and the "Swing-o-Peters."

Memorial—Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat in "Knight Without Armor." 11:30 a. m., 2, 6:31, 9:42. Also "Super Sleuth." 10:23 a. m., 1:44, 5:05, 8:26. Tomorrow: Preview at 6:45 and 10:15 p. m. of "It's All Yours," featuring Madeleine Carroll, Francis Lederer and Mischa Auer.

Boston—"Think Fast, Mr. Moto," featuring Peter Lorre, 9:50 a. m., 12:20, 2:45, 5:15, 7:45, 10:15. Also "Windjammer," with George O'Brien. 11:05 a. m., 1:34, 4:05, 6:30, 9.

Fenway and Paramount—Pat O'Brien and Humphrey Bogart in "San Quentin." Fenway: 2:30, 4:48, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount, 9, 11:30 a. m., 3:00, 6:40, 7:15, 9:45. Also "Marry the Girl" with Mary Boland. Fenway: 1, 3:40, 6:15, 8:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6, 8:35.

Fine Arts—"Rembrandt" starring Charles Laughton. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

South Station Theater—Fred Perry in "Tennis Tactics." "Travel to Virgin Islands," latest March of Time, and other shorts.

Radio Programs

Page 10

Coolidge Corner—"Midnight Taxi," with Brian Donlevy, 2, 5:05, 8:30. Also "Wings Over Honolulu," featuring Wendy Barrie, Ray Milland, William Gargan and Kent Taylor, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "March of Time," 3:30, 6:55, 9:30.

State and Orpheum—Barbara Stanwyck and John Boles in "Stella Dallas." Both theaters, 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 10. Also "The Devil Is Driving," with Joan Perry and Nana Bryant. Orpheum: 10:05 a. m. Both theaters: 1:40, 5:10, 8:45.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Closing of Factories Urged to Supply Farm Help for Apple Picking Season

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Aug. 18 (AP)—A suggestion that factories be closed to supply men to pick a bumper crop of 250,000 bushels of apples, valued at $500,000, was favored today by Windham county growers.

W. H. Darrow, Putney grower, made the suggestion to Chamber of Commerce officials after it became apparent growers would face a labor shortage, and that unusual steps would have to be taken to obtain pickers.

"It will require 400 men to pick the 250,000-bushel 1937 crop when it should be picked," Darrow said.

"I have never seen a year when help was so scarce," he added. "If factories were to close for two weeks, or use the time to take inventory and permit their employees to pick apples, the county's valuable fruit would not be lost."

He said that if the crop was not picked by the close of September the apples would drop to the ground and lose half their value. At eight cents a bushel, he said, pickers could earn from $4 to $5 a d-

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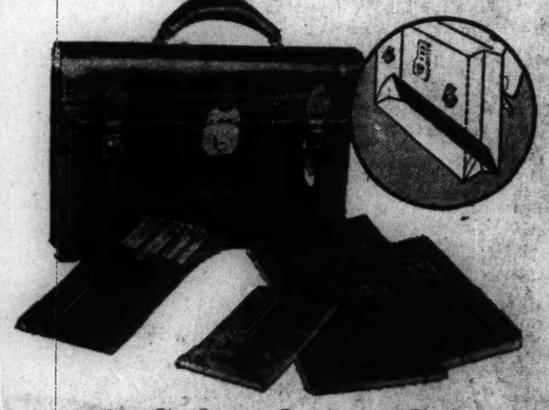

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Puppets Stage a Comeback; English Expert Sees Value In Art and Entertainment

The puppet theater is becoming increasingly important throughout the world today not only as a distinctive form of entertainment but as a symbol of rebellion against modern mechanization, in the opinion of Walter Wilkinson, English author and puppeteer.

Mr. Wilkinson, who has been visiting in Wellesley, spent the summer traveling in the United States and will soon return to England. While here, he attended the American Puppetry Festival at Cincinnati, held last July.

Puppetry is at present taking the same general course both in England and America, Mr. Wilkinson believes. The American field, however, is more professional and has been quicker to commercialize. There is also a growing use of the puppet in education. Although not discouraging this tendency, he does not like the attitude which dismisses hand puppets — distinct from marionettes which are operated by strings—as something for children.

Not Just for Children

"That's not the end of the puppet theater," he says. "There is more to it than that. Puppets are really a practical form of entertainment for all kinds of people. The best audiences are made up of 'the intellectual and educated.'"

Parallel with its significance as an entertainment medium, Mr. Wilkinson places the puppet theater's value as art. Its current revival, which has been in progress since about 1912, was begun by artists. Mr. Wilkinson himself began wheeling a puppet theater across the English countryside to gather material for his books. It brought him close to people. He has also relished the romantic aura and glamour which makes trooping of this kind a sort of modern counterpart of troubadouring in the Middle Ages.

"The motorcar is making such wandering almost as impossible in England today as it would be in America," he added ruefully.

Puppets and the Customs

However the puppet theater may be regarded by the puppeteers themselves, says Mr. Wilkinson, it has no artistic merit in the practical eyes of the American customs officials. After much deliberation, the inspector who examined his equipment upon its arrival in this country labelled the mute, wood-crowned players and their theater "lecturer's apparatus for demonstration purposes." There is apparently little of the troubadour spirit in the American customs service.

Mr. Wilkinson finds a tremendous sentiment in favor of the puppet theater both here and in England in spite of the radio and motion pictures. His antipathy to the film industry and to industrial expansion in general is almost as strong as Dr. Johnson's disregard for the Scotch—though Mr. Wilkinson's attitude has the justification of rationality. In an era marked by efforts to make everything big and costly he points to the fact that the puppet theater, a small and physically unpretentious affair, has progressed entirely on its own merits.

"The matter of the puppet theater is naturally satirical," says Mr. Wilkinson. "It is well adapted to folk songs and parodies. I am anxious to see puppet showmen making stories of their own instead of adapting stage plays and stories. For the puppet theater is different both from the stage and the films."

The Week in New Hampshire

(Continued From Page 9)

ties of the company, but expansion. Edgar C. Hirst of Concord, a member of the bondholders' protective committee and executive secretary of the New Hampshire Savings Banks Association, announces that the committee favors waiting until a complete survey is furnished. The announcement declares "that the bondholders, whose security includes all of the stock of the valuable Canadian subsidiary, are being asked to subordinate their rights to an issue of $6,500,000 publicly held first mortgage bonds of the Canadian subsidiary."

State Police Post Filled

Ralph A. Stearns, for several years chief inspector of the Nashua Police Department, has assumed his new duties as inspector for the State Police Department. Before going to Nashua Mr. Stearns had been a federal law enforcement officer. When the new State Police Department was established the criminal investigating work formerly carried on by the Attorney General's office was transferred to the new department. James Reen who had been connected with this work has now joined the State Liquor Commission and Mr. Stearns has filled his post.

"Governor's Day"

Sunday was Gov. Francis P. Murphy's day in the town of Newport where he still uses the family home as a summer residence. Citizens in all walks turned out to make it a gala day for the man they have seen rise from a post in the shipping department of a Newport shoe plant to become a leading shoe manufacturer and more recently Governor of his state. As Governor Murphy has always been a baseball enthusiast, the former baseball players of the section were the guests at the banquet and there was a ball game in the afternoon.

New Milk Control

New Hampshire's new milk control board operates on a different basis from that employed by the former board which had its activities terminated sometime ago when the State Supreme Court found it unconstitutional. The former law stipulated that a producer, distributor, or consumer could ask the control board to enter a milk marketing area. Hearings were held and studies conducted to fix a retail price. The new law works as a health measure with the board given authority to enter a territory and make regulations whenever it is deemed necessary for the protection of health.

Bradford Anniversary

The Town of Bradford on Sunday marked the 150th anniversary of its incorporation by laying the cornerstone for a new central school. The town received its charter from the state Legislature on Sept. 27, 1787. Other New Hampshire communities reaching the century and a half mark this year include: Gilsum, Langdon, and Sullivan.

State Garden Show

The flower show and street fair to be sponsored by the New Hampshire Federatio nof Garden Clubs will be held at the Arthur L. Hobson estate at Little Boar's, North Hampton, on Wednesday, Aug. 25. The Hobson estate has become well known to the public for various affairs, including the New Hampshire Music festivals, which have been held there. The money raised by the flower show is used by the garden clubs for beautification of New Hampshire highways.

To Restore Gosport

Each summer Unitarian and Congregational conferences are held on Star Island, controlled by the Star Island Corporation, which also owns another island in the Isles of Shoals group called Appledore Island. This was once the site of an old fishing village, Gosport. Edward Tuck of Paris, benefactor of Dartmouth College and New Hampshire Historical Society, has given an initial gift toward restoring this village. The Isles of Shoals were once popular as a summer resort; a hotel thrived there, and boats carried many picnic parties from Portsmouth.

Paper Co. Keeps Status

An adjourned session of International Paper & Power Co. stockholders, postponed from June 23 to Aug. 17, to consider a plan for change in capitalization, was opened in Boston, and at once adjourned sine die without action.

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The Feminine Touch in Dining Cars

By a Staff Photographer
Hostesses Greet the Railroad's "Guests"
Left—Miss Elizabeth H. Branch, Hostess in the Dining Car of the Merchants Limited of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, Offers Passenger a Bill of Fare. Right—Miss Helen C. Savage, the New Haven's "Pioneer Hostess"

Train Hostess Makes Bow on New Haven

Hostesses in the dining cars of their most popular express trains are the latest addition to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. When the Merchants Limited pulls out of South Station, Boston, at 4 p. m., standard time, each day, Miss Helen C. Savage, who is the railroad's "pioneer" hostess, and Miss Elizabeth H. Branch stand ready to introduce a homelike atmosphere into the dining saloon.

With a smile they seat the patron, hand him the menu and, if he requests it, make suggestions for the meal. Timid women traveling alone and mothers with small children find them especially helpful. Chefs are becoming accustomed now to their appearing in the kitchen with infants' milk bottles which need to be filled up. Six such hostesses have been at work for the past two months, and as the innovation has proved successful, it is likely that the number will be increased.

The plan is sponsored by H. W. Quinlan, superintendent of the railroad's dining cars. There is no thought of supplanting any worker. The girls are an addition to the staff. For some time, according to Mr. Quinlan, the steward's duties have been increasing. He needed assistance, and since hostesses had proved so satisfactory on air lines, it was agreed to try them out on the trains. The steward is free now to spend most of his time in the kitchen, the hostesses making the contact with the public and carrying to him all cases of adjustment.

Of the six girls already at work, three come from Boston and three from New York. Miss Savage and Miss Branch, who are both from New York, are typical as far as experience is concerned, both having served as hostesses in Manhattan restaurants and tea shops, and both having modeled for fashion shows. In addition to a good education, college training preferred, candidates must speak well and have the poise and grace which Mr. Quinlan believes is best obtained by modeling. They must be tall enough to be easily discernible by the passengers, and between 25 and 35 years of age.

Seven-Hour Day

They work about seven hours a day, six days a week, and are paid at the rate of $5 a day, plus meals, a higher rate, it is reported, than is paid by many restaurants. Four girls work on the two Merchants Limited trains, each of which has two dining cars, leaving Boston and New York at 4 p. m.; one girl is on the Bay State express, leaving Boston at 9 a. m., and one on the 3 p. m. express that runs to Pittsburgh.

In other parts of the United States, according to a current issue of Time magazine, hostesses have been employed on train dining cars for some time. More than a year ago the Union Pacific installed "stewardess-nurses." They are employed on all the streamliners of that railroad and on the "Challenger" between Chicago and Los Angeles.

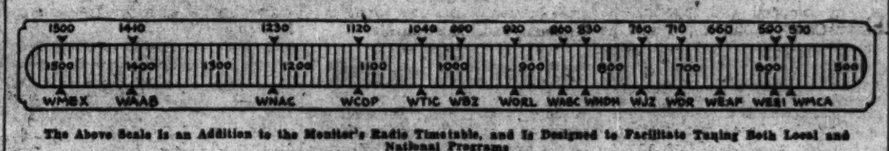
Hostesses on Other Lines

The Baltimore & Ohio line has five hostesses on Manhattan to Chicago runs, and the Rock Island and Southern Pacific companies have hostess-nurses on their joint run from Chicago to the California coast. The Santa Fe Railroad provides "courier-nurses" on the "Scout" (Chicago, Kansas City, California).

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy calls its hostesses "zephyrettes." Before the train starts they greet passengers on the platform, show them to their seats, and go through the train with the conductor to see that all are comfortable. Once that company had 1500 applications for 12 such jobs, some of the applicants residing in Mexico and Canada.

The Atlantic Coast Line's "Florida Special," running to Miami, has had hostesses for five years. They remain in the club car, keeping games and music going.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Studio interview	Animal News Club	Hollywood comment	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:15 Studio speaker	Organ recital	While the City Sleeps	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Colby campus ground-breaking ceremony	Sports; recordings	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"		Sports; recordings	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport talk	News; Little Show: soloist; orch.; sports	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Tennis summary		Sport reports	Talk, Mayor Mansfield	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport talk	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	Nola Day; orchestra	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Quartet recital	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Popular variety	Serenade; popular	Dot Rochelle; orchestra
7:45 Boake Carter; news	Vocal recital; orchestra	"Jimmy Valentine"	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Cavalcade of Music	Roy Shields's Revue	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	"Along Gypsy Trails"; soloists; orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 soloist; orchestra	Roy Shields's Revue			Organ recital
8:30 Ken Murray; Oswald; Gluskin's Or.	Mary Small Junior Revue; soloists; orchestra	Serenade: Wayne King and orchestra	United States Marine Band concert	D. Brisetti's Orchestra "Success Stories"
9:00 F. Parker, tenor;	Frank Black and NBC	"Town Hall Tonight";	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Detective drama
9:15 Kostalanetz' Orch.	Symphony Orchestra	Walter O'Keefe; soloists; quartet; Van Steeden's Orchestra	"The Crime Clinic"	Detective drama
9:30 Jessica Dragonette;	Frank Black and NBC		Ed Fitzgerald & Co.; variety program	Soloist; orchestra
9:45 soloist; orchestra.	Symphony Orchestra			Herb's Orchestra
10:00 Gang Busters; net-	Eiza Schallert	"Your Hit Parade";	"How About It?"; Sam	D. Brisetti's Orchestra
10:15 work drama	NBC vocal recital	Himber's Orchestra;	Hammer's program	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Del Casino, songs	NBC Minstrel Show	soloists; quartet	Melodies From the	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Network speaker	NBC Minstrel Show	Alistair Cooke	Skies: soloists; concert	Frank Gillis, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:15 T. Dorsey's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	De Courcey's Orchestra	Harlem"
11:30 F. Master's Orch.	"Slumber Hour"	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	"Amateur Night in
11:45 F. Master's Orch.	St. Paul Pop Concert	Barney Rapp's Orchestra	Jack Little's Orchestra	Harlem"

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go"; music	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"Chapel Singers"	
8:00 Forecasts; music	Berenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "Music in the Air"	Breakfast Club: soloists;	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 "Music in the Air"	orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	"As You Like It"; dra-	Marimba melodies	Morning Carnival	Studio speaker
9:45 Bachelor's Children	matic sketch; news	Variations: music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	Book Reviews
10:30 U. S. Marine Band	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 U. S. Marine Band	Viennese Ensemble	Today's Children; sketch	Bachelors; quartet	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Song recital
11:15 Mr. Sunshine; talk	"Personal Column"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	"Fashion Congress"
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Half Past Eleven"	Shopping talk	Organ recital
11:45 Real Life Story	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	News Service	New England news
12:00 Continental music	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	Freudberg's Orchestra	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	"Mary Marlin"	Poultry talk	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Strollers Matinee	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Strollers Matinee	Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymn recital	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch.	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	"In the Music Room"
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: reports;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Concert trio	Popular songs
2:00 Rambles in Rhythm	soloists; Homesteaders	"Musical Roundup"	Concert orchestra	"Sweet Music"
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Piano soloist	Newark orchestra	Popular songs
2:30 WEEI news	Home Forum: talk	Sport comment	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum: talk	Men of the West	Sport reports	Syncopated Serenade
3:00 Theater Matinee	NBC Light Opera Com-	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees-New York	Federal Theater: "Por-
3:15 Theater Matinee	pany; orchestra	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	traits in Oil"
3:30 Do You Remember?	"El Caballero"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
3:45 New Voices	"Swing Serenade"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; Community	"Club Matinee"	"Lorenzo Jones"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:15 radio bulletin	"Club Matinee"	"Personal Column"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"Waltz Favorites"	Boston Bees-New York	Sport reports
4:45 U. S. Army Band	"Club Matinee"	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Senate speakers	Lucille and Lanny	Tophatters Orchestra	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Clyde Barrie, songs	Piano soloist	Organ recital	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Townsend Movement
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Song recital	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; Tony Russell	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Popular soloists	Lowell Thomas, news	John Griffin, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 "Song Time"	South Seas music	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Elmer Davis, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Happy Felton's Orch.	"Melodic Tones"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Jack Randolph, songs	"Jimmy Valentine"	Happy Felton's Orch.	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Columbia Concert	"Gun Smoke Law":	Vallee Hour: Tommy	Cesare Sodero Directs:	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:15 Orchestra, Dr.	western drama	Riggs; Willie Howard;	soloists; orchestra	"Jazz Fantasy"
8:30 Hans Kindler,	Nagel's rumba orchestra	Maureen O'Sullivan;	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	D. Brisetti's Orchestra
8:45 guest conductor	Nagel's rumba orchestra	John McClain	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Jack Ward, pianist
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Concert Hour: Helen	Charles Winninger with	Joe Sanderg's Orchestra	Popular vocalist
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour	Traubel, soprano; Rosa	Shaw Boat; Eddie	Joe Sanderg's Orchestra	Herb's Orchestra
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Linda, piano; Benny	Green comedy; vocal-	Pat Barnes Opera	Herb's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Rabinoff; orchestra	ists; orchestra	Pat Barnes Opera	Woody Herman's Orch.
10:00 "Your Adventure";	Network program	Music Hall with Bob	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	DiPietro's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	Network program	Burns; Lupe Velez;	"Witch's Tale" sketch	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:30 Dramatized news	Network program	George Rafi; Frederick	"Musical Revue"; vocal	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
10:45 Dramatized news	Network program	Jagel; orchestra	soloists; Henry Weber	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 E. R. Ridgeout; news	News; Roundelay	News Service	er's Orchestra	D. Brisetti's Orchestra
11:15 H. Graveen's Orch.	Sports report	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Bob Edge, comment	"Request Serenade"
11:30 Shep Fields Orch.	Slumber Hour	"Northern Lights"	Mike Riley's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:45 Shep Fields Orch.	Eddie Varson's Orch.	"Northern Lights"	Mike Riley's Orchestra	M. Agree's Orchestra

Here and There in Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For be it from us to air our opinions . . . but we must say that when it comes to the conglomeration of attire sometimes worn by maids and mother's helpers, we're all for uniforms. And, though we realize that it is not always easy to convince the girl with strong anti-uniform views that there's a certain dignity (to say nothing of neatness) about a uniform, surely there's nothing too difficult about convincing a girl of the attractiveness of the uniforms today, all designed by women who are able to blend in the latest trends. And the old idea of either all black or white is out. Which allows for a little cheerful color around the house. There are even some morning numbers in very fine stripes; with the wide white collars and cuffs attached (all the easier to wash and iron!). Or uniforms in vivid blues, yellows, and roses. Some of them have a suggestion of a flare in the skirt, and fit nicely around the hipline, while others have short puff sleeves. Not the over-exaggerated kind, but just enough of a flare to let your maid realise that there is a bit of the last word in her outfit. Your household's uniform requirements can be absorbed by such a shop as Josephine Poley's Uniform Shop, at 59 Temple Place (which is the Blake Building), up on the ninth floor.

Oriental Rug Sale Offers Real Bargains

Words such as Sarouk, Kirmansha, Bidjar, Anatolian, Keshan and whatnot seem to permeate the air on all floors at Chandler's right now . . . such is the length, width and importance of the Oriental rug sale that's going on up on the eighth floor. And this is one of those sales that always make us start figuring as to just how much money we could save if we could buy out the whole lot ourself! This time it figures up to $20,000 . . . there being around $51,000 worth of Oriental rugs, semi-antiques and newer pieces that are on sale for just that much less. And they're there in every size and design.

Style and Savings In August Coats

We have been asked so many many times if an August coat sale and all the suggestions by the stores to "buy now" really mean anything that we took the trouble to do a little sleuthing around to find out all about just what an August coat sale means. Personally we have never questioned the authenticity of the buys available then . . . and, as is the case with dresses, we really feel that styles are offered then that one never sees again; they're that exclusive. In other words you have the pick of the crop! You may get an idea as to the "how come" of the savings now when we tell you that in specific instances manufacturers have, even as early as this, advanced re-order prices as much as 33 per cent. Buyers keep a finger on the trends in business and sense the reactions long before they really take place. Hence the quantity buying this year.

You'll note these savings in Slattery's coats now. Savings that range anywhere from $10 to $22. Particularly outstanding at the moment, no doubt because of the growing popularity of silky Persian Lamb, are their couturier coats that are all trimmed up with this fur. One especially . . . a smooth number in either black, brown or gray Kemp cloth, trimmed with matching Persian Lamb. The Queen's ruff collar, which stands up and around so becomingly, is attractive . . . but to us the greatest appeal lies in the trick skirt, for here's something of an innovation in the form of godets that have been set in, at far! They taper out from the hips, and the fullness of the fabric allows a graceful swing which reaches its heights at the hemline.

Gold Mesh Purses For Evening Wear

Just show us the woman who couldn't make good use of the Whiting & Davis gold mesh evening purse we saw at Filene's. It looks like a generous sized powder compact . . . but turns out to be much more. Not that the compact part isn't there, but it's in the top; the loose pouch effect allows you to dump in a lot of little things for evening use; such as a comb, bobby-pins, hanky and so forth.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday Feature.)

Wheat Moving to Chicago

CHICAGO — Wheat reported booked to come to Chicago from southwest markets up to 10:45 a. m. totaled 400,000 bushels, with more working. This brings the total to 1,000,000 bushels in the past week.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy shopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon 12 to 2, and afternoon tea 3 to 5.
THE MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS at MODERATE PRICES
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"The Monitor Views the News"

For Thursday, Aug. 19

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

In the Great August Sale
Candlewick Bedspreads
$6 Quality . . . $4.85
Tufted by hand! Fringed styles in solid colors and all white . . . all-over dots in all white . . . and a variety of other lovely patterns in all colors. Single and double bed sizes.
ALLEN'S
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DEWEES
1122-24 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA
College Winners
Picked by Harper's Bazaar, See Them in Our College Shop!
The herringbone tweed reefer with beaver collar, August $78, reg. $89.95. The sheer wool dress, broad shouldered, finely detailed, $29.95. The clan plaid jacket, $12.95, all 'round pleated skirt, $7.95. For dates, the black velvet dirndl, $29.95.
College Shop, Second Floor

WPA Removes 800 Aliens From New Hampshire Rolls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 18—Following orders from Washington to remove all aliens from WPA rolls, William P. Fahey of this city, state WPA administrator, announces that more than 800 men and women will have been removed from the administration's rolls in New Hampshire by tonight. A recent survey placed the total number of persons on WPA rolls in New Hampshire at about 5000.

WPA investigators have completed their work in eight of the 10 counties of the state. They have found that 780 of the 1730 foreign-born persons on WPA rolls have been unable to prove citizenship or their intentions of becoming citizens. Of those being removed from the rolls, about 500 come from Manchester.

Because of the decrease in the WPA quota for the state, no attempt will be made to fill the vacancies left by the removal of the 800 aliens. It is expected that WPA rolls in New Hampshire will run considerably under 5000 for the next two or three months, with a slight increase in the winter months.

In spite of the reduction in WPA activities for the state by about 50 per cent from the peak period, cities, towns and counties continue to show a small but continuous decrease in their relief loads. Manchester, for instance, showed a decrease of $450 in direct relief expenditures for July as compared with June. In addition, the July figure for this year was $34,438.99 below that for the same month last year. On August 1 of this year the city's relief agencies were aiding 2772 individuals, as compared to 4536 at the same time last year.

Figures compiled by the State Board of Welfare and Relief show a similar trend in other cities, towns and counties.

Step Is Taken To Cut N. H. Out Of Flood Plans

(Continued From Page 9)

New Hampshire will refuse to enter a new pact. So the provisions of my resolution are made necessary."

Mr. Tobey told the committee the Casey amendment to the Brown-Casey resolution "scraps the compact idea because it permits one state, Massachusetts, to contravene the desires of another state, New Hampshire" in the matter of a Merrimack Valley flood control compact.

"Massachusetts alone could make the pact and the Government could take the necessary land without the consent of New Hampshire," explained Mr. Tobey.

New Hampshire Stands Firm

Mr. Casey agreed his amendment doesn't seem to carry out the compact principles but declared "New Hampshire says it won't enter a new compact." Mr. Tobey insisted that "the compact idea is out the window."

Mr. Tobey asked Mr. Casey if he hand any concrete evidence the private power interests had a hand in the drawing up of the present Connecticut and Merrimack pacts. Mr. Casey replied in the negative but added:

"The power companies operate very smoothly in New England, as everyone knows. We all know how difficult it is to get actual evidence. But if the power companies had written these compacts themselves, they couldn't have done a better job for themselves."

Mr. Tobey wanted to know if the state power commissions couldn't safeguard the public in this field. "Wouldn't you say, for instance, that the interests of the New Hampshire public were well guarded when Senator Fred Brown of New Hampshire, the co-author of your resolution, was chairman of our Public Service Commission?"

"I have the greatest faith in Fred Brown," Mr. Casey replied, "but I think I am violating no confidence when I say he thinks power companies have a tremendous influence in New Hampshire. He fears the power companies in connection with the present pacts."

Mr. Casey repeated his own opinion that "the power companies have more influence with state commissions than with the Federal Government."

At one point Mr. Casey said he might have no objection to passage of the present compacts with strong and adequate reservations but, he continued, "the reservations in my opinion would undoubtedly require the pacts to go back to the states for ratification again. The clearer and simpler way would be to pass the Brown-Casey resolution."

There "will be serious resentment on the part of the people if the Federal Government prevents prompt flood control action in a manner satisfactory to the people," warned Representative Allen T. Treadway (R) of Massachusetts. Favoring the present compacts and opposing the Brown-Casey resolution, he said he couldn't see "why the Federal Government should force on the people a situation they object to. To take away our individual and local rights, as proposed, seems to me ridiculous," he said. "The Casey resolution represents the attitude of the administration. The Olason resolution to ratify the present Connecticut River pact represents the attitude of the states."

Making a plea that the power rights of the people of his district be preserved, Representative Herman Kopplemann (D) of Connecticut supported the Brown-Casey resolution and "regretfully" opposed the pending Connecticut River pact. The latter "is not a flood control but a power pact."

Mr. Kopplemann then painted a picture of strong New England power interests, "who are always on the job" and who are now working for ratification of the present Connecticut pact. He indicated the power companies were represented at the drawing up of the pacts, when he declared that, according to information given him, Robert Upton one of the New Hampshire pact commissioners, "is chief counsel for the New Hampshire Gas & Electric Co."

Mr. Kopplemann then traced what he called a tie-up indicating Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Hampshire power interests favor ratification of the present Connecticut pact. In addition to his reference to Mr. Upton he named "Mr. Comerford, whom everyone knows represents the utility organizations of Massachusetts," as having written him in behalf of the present pact. Mr. Kopplemann then brought Connecticut into the picture by stating "the president of the Hartford Electric Light Company, which is intertwined with other utility organizations," has asked ratification of the present pact.

War Department Objects

Meantime the war department, in a letter from Secretary Woodring to Senator Francis T. Maloney of Connecticut, has for the first time stated definite objection to the pending Connecticut River compact. "After a full review by the various agencies of the Administration the compact, heretofore agreed to by the states, has been found unacceptable in that it appeared to reserve to the states power resources made potentially available by a large federal expenditure," the Secretary of War writes.

The latter, furthermore, declines to draw up a sample compact under the Brown-Casey resolution, as requested by Senator Maloney and Attorney General Daly of Connecticut. He suggests the states in conference can best draw up a pact, although he will be glad to give whatever aid possible. Along this same line, Mr. Daly yesterday pleaded for aid from some federal authorities in drawing up a sample pact. Federal Power Commission officials who were present said nothing.

Assistant Counsel Dempsey of the Power Commission suggested that the four states have to pay very little for operation and maintenance of the proposed dams. The Flood Control Act of last year provides that when a state, in which a dam is located, reaps only 25 per cent or less of the flood control benefits of the dam, the Government shall pay for its maintenance and operation. He suggested that this may be the situation respecting all the dams to be constructed in New Hampshire and Vermont.

N. H. Poultrymen Are Urged to Sell Eggs at Auctions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Aug. 18—Poultry growers assembled at the University of New Hampshire this week for the nineteenth annual Farmers and Homemakers Week were urged to get behind co-operative marketing of their eggs. The suggestion came from the egg auction committee of the New Hampshire Poultry Growers Association.

At the present time the Derry Egg Auction at Derry, N. H., is the only egg co-operative marketing agency in the State. And this agency is not completely co-operative, for its controlling stock is held by officials of the Poultry Growers Association, who would like to see it reorganized through the association as a poultry grower owned co-operative.

Backers of the move point out that the auction has built up a reputation for itself among poultry and egg buyers with the result that top prices are being obtained, and there has been a ready market for all eggs shipped to the auction.

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AFTER 6 P. M. 30c AFTER 6 P. M.
BOSTON to Nantasket or Pemberton
In either direction except Sundays, Holiday Eves., and Holidays
Steamers leave Rowes Wharf 6:30—7:15—8:15—9:15 P. M.
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Effort to Block Jenks' Unseating Made in House

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—Representative Charles A. Wolverton (R) of New Jersey said he will make a last minute effort to block the unseating of Representative Arthur B. Jenks (R) of Manchester, N. H., tomorrow in the House.

Representative Wolverton said he would move for recommittal of a House Election Committee recommendation that Mr. Jenks be removed and his seat awarded to Alphonse Roy, Manchester Democrat.

The New Jersey representative, a member of the elections committee, said he would ask the House to delay action until a representative of the committee could take depositions of Newton, N. H., voters to determine how many cast ballots in the first New Hampshire congressional district contest last year.

House leaders, however, predicted the House would approve the committee report and would order Mr. Roy seated.

Representative Jenks argued before the committee that 34 ballots cast for him in Newton were missing. The Newton check list indicated 458 voters cast ballots, but only 424 ballots were found in the Newton package.

Representative Wolverton declared "the only way to settle this controversy definitely is to question Newton voters whose names appear on the check list and determine how many actually voted for a United States representative."

The Roy-Jenks contest began immediately after election when returns gave the latter victory by 550 votes. A recount resulted in the first congressional tie in 110 years. A review by the Ballot Law Commission gave Mr. Roy the seat by 17 votes. A later recount gave the seat back to Mr. Jenks by 10 votes.

N. E. Clubwomen To Hear Brewster At Maine Meeting

Representative Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine will discuss "Youth and Government" at the twenty-eighth annual gathering of the New England Conference of State Federations of Women's Clubs at Poland Spring, Sept. 15, 16 and 17. His subject will be in keeping with the general theme of the conference, "Youth Today, Citizens Tomorrow." He will speak on the second day.

Another speaker on the same day will be Dr. Milton D. Proctor of Portland, president of Westbrook Junior College, whose subject will be "Guidance, a Function of the Home." Mr. Brewster is a former governor of Maine.

The conference will open at 2 p. m. Wednesday, Sept. 15, and will close Friday, Sept. 17. An innovation in the program will be the twilight service, with a prominent speaker, Wednesday at 5 p. m., in the stone chapel near the hotel. A reception to the officers, delegates, past chairmen and visiting clubwomen will be held that same evening. The annual banquet will be Thursday evening.

AUGUST
FRO-JOY PRESENTS THE ICE-CREAM-OF-THE-MONTH
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SUN-RIPENED, juicy oranges blend with fresh pineapple in this smooth, cool FRO-JOY sensation. . . . Orange-Pineapple Ice Cream, as only FRO-JOY makes it! Don't miss this Ice-Cream-of-the-Month!
FRO-JOY ICE CREAM

In Search of Higher Education

By a Staff Photographer
Contestants for Newsboy Scholarship
Robert Cutler, Chairman of the Boston Community Federation Committee, is Shown With a Group of Contestants for Scholarships Awarded by the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation.

Newsboys Compete for Scholarships

Two thousand dollars . . . not very much, perhaps, but each of the 42 Boston newsboys gathered today at Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, saw in a fraction of that sum what was essential to his continuing his education in a selected field.

The boys were at the Foundation early this morning waiting their turn to appear before a panel of 14 men and women judges, representing a cross-section of Boston's social, professional, and industrial life.

Each boy had applied for aid in order to continue his education. With very few did the assistance asked for reach more than $200. But 42 boys, notwithstanding need and merit, cannot each receive $200 out of a maximum of $2000.

Appear Before 14 Judges

So the 14 judges this morning began, in a friendly, informal way, to interview boys, basing their judgment on four points: character, need, adaptability, and scholarship. To the first was given 35 points; to the second and third, 25; to the fourth, 15.

Each judge referred to a sheet of paper containing the name, school record, newsboy experience, home conditions, and savings of each boy. The applicant sought, Harry E. Burroughs, founder of the Foundation, explained, not the total sum necessary to carry him through the college or university chosen, but sufficient to give him a start, to pay tuition perhaps for only the first semester. After that, his own determination and initiative must furnish his support.

123 Newsboys Aided

In the past the Foundation has thus helped 123 newsboys, not all of whom have been members. Merely to sell or deliver newspapers is all that is required to make the boys eligible. Each boy must be recommended by the headmaster of his high school, a school in Greater Boston.

Records speak well for the Judges' selections, since none of the boys given aid have been dropped from their respective schools because of scholastic difficulties. On the contrary, 70 per cent of the graduates have been elected to their scholastic honor societies.

A majority of the students have prepared themselves to give direct service to society as social workers, engineers and teachers. Few have chosen commercial and industrial pursuits. All have agreed to pay back to the Foundation the money given.

In Boston Today

Boys Ask Center For West Quincy

A petition is being circulated in West Quincy, Mass., for a community center and will soon be presented to Mayor Thomas S. Burgin and the city council, it was indicated today.

The campaign is being sponsored by boys and girls who have enjoyed the community activities of the WPA and are reluctant to give them up.

Joseph Hunter, one of the sponsors, says that, with federal aid in financing construction of the building, the project would be a sound investment in good citizenship. Such a place would keep youths off the streets and give them a place for recreation under proper conditions, he said.

Somerville 'Y' Wants All to Swim

Officials of the Somerville, Mass., Y. M. C. A., seeking to teach every boy and girl in the city to swim, have launched a campaign to instruct at least 1000 more in the next 12 months.

Offering free instruction in the big "Y" pool, they have made a start toward their goal by teaching 800 during the past year, 200 of them to swim the 60-foot length of the pool and the remainder across its 20-foot width.

With an average birth rate in the city of 630 a year, "Y" instructors believe they are keeping ahead of the population increase and that soon they will have everyone in the city feeling at ease in the water.

Medford to Open New City Hall

Medford's new $500,000 City Hall, will be dedicated Saturday, Sept. 11, at 3 o'clock and will be open for public inspection the following day, Mayor John J. Irwin announced this morning.

After several delays during construction, due to labor difficulties, the building is practically completed. The structure, of colonial design, will centralize the city's now scattered offices, reducing departmental expenses and bringing a net saving, it is promised, to the taxpayers.

A short parade will be held from the Lawrence Armory on High Street to the new hall, located on a site formerly known as the Medford Common on Salem Street. Fraternal, patriotic and military organizations will be asked to participate.

Picture Train To Newport, R. I.

Candid camera fans, sketchers or painters may have a chance to ply their arts again as a result of another "picture train" which the New Haven railroad has scheduled for Sunday, Aug. 29, to Newport, R. I. The noted summer estates may be "shot" from the Cliff walk, the harbor with its numerous yachts, the beaches, the Naval Training Station, Naval War College, the frigate Constellation, are all subjects available at this popular location.

The picture special will leave the South Station at 9:30 a. m., daylight saving time, making the usual stop at Back Bay and one at Canton Junction at 9::53 a. m. Allowing an 8½-hour stopover in Newport, the train will leave Newport at 8:05 p. m.

'Must' Bill on Move

WASHINGTON—A special Senate committee on government reorganization has approved a bill providing for reorganization of executive departments.

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**Berengaria	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 27	Aug. 20 8:00 pm	Aug. 21 8:00 am
††Paris	Aug. 21	Havre	Aug. 26	Aug. 20 8:00 pm	Aug. 21 8:00 am
§Conte di Savoia	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	Aug. 27	Aug. 20 8:00 pm	Aug. 21 8:00 am
Hamburg	Aug. 21	Cherbourg	Aug. 30	Aug. 21 1:00 pm	Aug. 21 8:00 pm

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Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

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Church Opposition Foreseen To Late Liquor-Shop Closing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 18—Efforts being made by the Worcester Liquor Dealers' Association to induce the License Commission to permit retail liquor establishments to remain open weekdays until 1 a. m., instead of closing at midnight, are being closely watched by Worcester church members. Plans are being made to oppose this petition if the commission grants a hearing.

A Worcester clergyman analyzing the situation, said that the desire for longer hours shows the liquor interests to be hungry for every dollar they can get. They want, in his view, 500 more hours a year in which they can make more money.

Local dealers, according to the dealers' petition, are paying a high license fee, but are being hindered in establishments in surrounding towns that are allowed to remain open until 1 a. m. The dealers contend that, consequently, the licensed places in cities at midnight is proving not only to be losing establishments.

Twice this year the State Alcoholic Beverage Commission has called the attention of the License Commission in Worcester to conditions in Worcester. On one occasion it declared that conditions here were worse than anywhere else in the state, and worse even than before prohibition. With this in mind, and with the knowledge that the church interests are ready to oppose any extension of hours, the members of the commission seem not anxious to court more unfavorable publicity.

Fin Com Agrees On Witnesses

(Continued From Page 9)

allow him to produce his own witnesses and to cross-examine those of the commission.

The right of cross examination was taken under advisement by Judge Charles H. Donahue, after the question of the Mayor's witnesses had been disposed of in open court.

When Mr. Parnum stated that the commission never had denied the Mayor's right to present witnesses, Mr. Mansfield asked if the commission would go "one step further" and summon his witnesses for him, in order to make attendance compulsory.

Mr. Parnum made no reply, and Judge Donahue then asked the Mayor, "You don't think I can do anything about that, do you?"

"Well, I thought you might make a suggestion to the Fin. Com.," Mr. Mansfield replied.

"I'm not very good at suggesting," the Court answered, firmly.

After Mr. Parnum offered to hear any witnesses the Mayor presented, the Mayor announced he "might" call tomorrow morning three experts employed by the commission, William Campbell, accountaint; Lester Murphy, investigator, and Mark Linenthal, engineer, but whether they would appear or not remained problematical, since the Mayor cannot compel it and they are subject to orders of the commission.

Why the Mayor sought to call the commission's witnesses as his own was not explained, but there was conjecture that by this device he sought to question them on direct examination, instead of cross-examination.

The Mayor had made a similar plea for the right to be heard fully in the Superior Court on Monday, but was told he had adopted the wrong procedure to seek redress, and was referred to the Supreme Court.

The hearing this morning was marked by a repetition of the now familiar attacks of the Mayor upon the Finance Commission and of Mr. Parnum upon the Mayor. Old arguments as to the Mayor's right of defense were re-hashed.

The only new feature of the discussion was Mr. Parnum's description of Mr. Mansfield as "contumacious" (defined by Webster as "stubbornly disobedient, rebellious, unyielding)." The Mayor confined himself to repeating his characterization of the commission as a "packed jury."

Mr. Parnum declared the Mayor had been disqualified as a witness before the commission because he was "contumacious, turbulent and contemptuous."

The Mayor argued that this disqualification of him as a witness proved his case for a writ of mandamus.

Mr. Parnum pointed out that the Mayor had not offered any other witnesses previously, except himself, and that the acting corporation counsel of the city of Boston (Joseph P. Brennan) was now testifying before the commission. The Mayor agreed with these facts, but told the Supreme Court the corporation counsel did not represent him personally.

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Opposite Boston Common
BOSTON

Manager of Giants Respects Ability of Bees—Junior Champion Is Defeated

Terry Says Bees Still First Division Threat

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

According to Bill Terry, who sells oil in the winter and manages the New York Giants through spring, summer and fall, our local Bees are still in the running for a first-division berth.

In the clubhouse before the game Bill said: "If the Bees can win against the western clubs here, they have a chance to finish fourth. Both the Cardinals and Pirates have been inconsistent since the half-way point in the race, and will probably have trouble winning in the East. The Bees are hard to beat in Boston. In fact, they give you a good defensive battle anywhere. They sure bothered us plenty this year."

Terry Is Wise

After dropping the opener of the Giant series yesterday, the Bees were 6½ games removed from the first division of the National League. Remembering their inconsistency on the road, it is difficult to vision them in fourth place. But Terry is a wise judge of ball clubs and ball players, and he rarely "goes out on a limb" unless he can see facts and figures to back up his statements.

In regard to the Giants, Terry believes that his club will be firmly settled at the top of the league by the time the western foes have completed their visits to the Polo Grounds. After leaving Boston, Bill takes his squad to Philadelphia for a short series, prior to opening a defense against the West on Tuesday. To make the situation even more interesting, the Cubs are the first Polo Ground visitors.

Terry, however, does not regard this approaching Cub series as a crucial one. With Dick Bartell back at shortstop and his pitching staff functioning in a smooth fashion once again, he is convinced that New York will witness another World Series on a five-cent fare this October, particularly with the Chicago club in its present weakened state. Without Gabby Hartnett and Ripper Collins, and with a pitching staff that has almost completely collapsed, largely due to the loss of Bill Lee, the Cubs are in no condition to hold off the New York challenge.

Four-Man Staff

The Giants' pilot will work a four-man pitching staff of Hubbell, Melton, Gumbert and Castleman. Schumacher will work in "spots." Given a week's rest, "Schumie" can stand any club in the league on end. Leiber will stay in center field if he continues to hit, with Berger appearing occasionally against left-handed pitchers. The latter's arm has been a handicap and unless it improves, his chances of regular duty are remote indeed.

By winning yesterday, behind the five-hit pitching of Cliff Melton, the former Baltimore southpaw, the Giants moved to within three games of the Cubs, who were beaten by the Pirates.

Melton, incidentally, has made a habit of beating the Bees. He has done it three times in four attempts this season, and all three triumphs were scored in Boston. Elbie Fletcher's hit in the ninth inning defeated the Giants and Melton on April 25 at the Polo Grounds, but since that cold afternoon neither the Bees nor Fletcher have been successful facing the rookie, who failed in a trial with the Yankees in 1935. It was his thirteenth victory, against six setbacks. The locals still hold an edge in their series with the New Yorkers, however, seven games to six.

McKechnie Leaving

Current rumors involving Bill McKechnie, manager of the Bees, are circulating in this vicinity. It seems the Cleveland Indians are interested in securing Bill's services in a managerial capacity for next season. President Bob Quinn would unquestionably be reluctant to let the veteran strategist leave Boston, but might not attempt to stand in the way if Bill could better himself financially. However, until definite overtures are made by the Cleveland club neither McKechnie nor Quinn care to comment on the situation.

General-Manager Eddie Collins of the Red Sox announced today the outright purchase of Charlie Wagner, young right-handed pitcher, from Minneapolis. With 17 victories and nine defeats, Wagner is the leading pitcher in the American Association. Last season he was with Rocky Mount, a Red Sox farm, in the Piedmont League, but Minneapolis bought him at the end of the campaign. However, as the Sox have a working agreement with the Millers, they had first chance at his services. The deal went through as involving cash and players.

Diamond dust . . . McKechnie would be missed in Boston . . . He has done great work with the material at hand, every season since his arrival . . . His development of pitchers, particularly Fette and Turner this year, has caused a sensation in the National League . . . Bill is popular with the press, the fans and his players . . . No doubt he would be a success in the American League, but it is hoped that he will stay on with the Bees.

Billy Weir, McKechnie's young left-hander from Melrose, who has been inactive for two months, is about ready to work . . . His control is bad, but plenty of throwing should straighten out that difficulty . . . He pitched in batting practice yesterday and had the boys hitting into the dirt . . . The Red Sox broke a four-game losing streak in Philadelphia yesterday, beating the Athletics, 6 to 1 . . . Jack Wilson pitched . . . It was his thirteenth victory . . . The Sox come home for a series with the Senators, starting Friday.

Amusements

BOSTON

A GIANT HIT!
Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer presents its big New Miracle of De Luxe Entertainment
JEANETTE MacDONALD
The Firefly
WITH ALLAN JONES
2½ Hours of Thrill, Romance and Music
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Twice Daily and Sunday, 2:30—8:30
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Budge Appears Unprepared For His Biggest Test

Newport Scores Today

Fourth Round Singles

Don Budge, Oakland, Calif., defeated Frank Guernsey Jr., Orlando, Fla., 1—6, 11—9, 6—4, 6—4.

Frank Parker, Milwaukee, defeated Wayne Sabin, Los Angeles, 6—3, 6—3, 6—2.

Gene Mako, Los Angeles, defeated Charles E. Hare, England, 6—4, 6—4, 9—7.

Jiro Yamagishi, Japan, defeated John Van Ryn, Austin, Texas, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18 (AP)—The fortune of the Newport Casino tennis draw was all in Champion Don Budge's favor today for it pitted him against a Florida youngster, Frank Guernsey Jr. of Orlando, who appeared to be the least threatening of the 15 players who accompanied America's Davis Cup ace into the fourth round.

Budge, playing his first singles matches since he dominated the U. S. team's successful action against the British in the challenge round three weeks ago, was very much below his usual form yesterday when he launched his campaign for a second leg on the historic casino trophy by defeating two New Yorkers, Henry Daniels and Herbert L. Bowman, in unimpressive fashion.

The lanky Californian, regarded as the world's greatest amateur player, appeared unprepared for his quest of national singles title at Forest Hills next month. The Casino tourney will provide him with his last chance to polish his game for that exacting test.

Despite Budge's slump, he was not expected to be hard pressed by young Guernsey. When he eliminates the Southerner he will take on the winner of the international match that pits John McDiarmid of Princeton, N. J., against Yvon Petra of France.

Three other foreigners gained the round of 16, Jiro Yamagishi and Fumituru Nakano of Japan, and Charles E. Hare, the British Davis Cupper.

Champion Is Out Of Junior Golf

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELMONT SPRING COUNTRY CLUB, Aug. 18—Donald C. Doyle, Thorny Lea youngster, provided the outstanding upset of the first round of the Massachusetts state junior golf tournament here this morning when he eliminated the defending champion, Stanley Taylor of Oyster Harbors.

Taylor had the matche in hand, 1 up, going to the eighteenth, but slipped and Doyle, Thayer Academy student, evened matters and won out on the nineteenth. Doyle played basketball and golf at Thayer.

The other major upset of the first round came when D. B. Follansbee of Ould Newbury edged out T. O. Holcomb of Charles River, 1 up. Holcomb was medalist in the junior tourney held at the Unicorn Club last year. The results this morning:

W. E. Traver, Wellesley, defeated C. W. Mulcahy Jr., Woodland, 3 and 2.

John Waloshyn, Walpole, defeated E. C. Taber, Vesper, 3 and 2.

John Chipman, Woburn, defeated Franklin Dolan, Fall River, 4 and 2.

Walter Senna, New Bedford, defeated Richard Harris, Long Meadow, 1 up.

John McNiff, Salem, defeated John Curran Jr., Wahusett, 5 and 3.

Mike Kusiak, North Shore, defeated Fred Conroy, Norfolk, 2 and 1.

H. S. Thompson Jr., Concord, defeated Robert Adams, Stoney Brae, 1 up, 20 holes.

Manton Cotton, Bass River, defeated Edward Anderson, Hoosic Whistick, 1 up.

Ted Adams, Wollaston, defeated Robert Peterson, Stoney Brae, 3 and 2.

Robert Davis, Walpole, defeated L. P. Kennedy, Happy Valley, 1 up.

Donald C. Doyle, Thorny Lea, defeated Stanley Taylor, Oyster Harbors, 1 up 19 holes.

Gerry Anderson, Green Hill, defeated James Saunders, Fall River, 7 and 6.

John B. McCann, Thorny Lea, defeated Joe Burks, Wildwood, 7 and 6.

D. B. Follansbee, Ould Newberry, defeated T. O. Holcomb, Charles River, 1 up.

Jack Sheehy, Salem, defeated John Kosiowski, Sandy Burr, 2 and 1.

Frank Janusas, Minute Man, defeated Ernest Garron, Wildwood, 7 and 6.

In yesterday's 18-holes of qualifying play Jerry Anderson came home with a 72 to lead the field by a two-stroke margin for medal honors. Close to him came Ted Adams, Wollaston, recently crowned state caddie champion, with a neat 74; John Waloshyn of Walpole and Frank Dolan of Fall River.

Open Golf to Denver

DENVER, Aug. 18 (AP)—John G. Jackson, New York, president of the United States Golf Association, has announced the 1938 national open championship will be played June 9, 10 and 11 on Denver's Cherry Hill course. It will be the first time the event has been held west of Chicago.

Third Test Drawn

LONDON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The third and final test cricket match between England and New Zealand was drawn yesterday, leaving England with honors for the series. The first also was a draw but England won the second test.

Where Nation's Best Amateurs Will Gather

Commercial Studios, Portland — Alderwood Country Club

Scene of the 1937 United States Amateur Golf Championship, Aug. 23-28

Amateur Golfers Due For Complete Testing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 18—The Pacific Northwest not only will set a scene but also will provide several of the major championship threats for the crack field entering the forty-first national championship of the United States Golf Association at the Alderwood Country Club here Aug. 23 to 28.

And the host Alderwood club will offer one of the most interesting of all title possibilities—Donald Kermit Moe, Walker Cup star of the 1930 invasion, who in the past three months has waged a highly successful comeback campaign.

Portland's other Walker Cup veteran, Dr. O. F. Willing, also will be considered in the championship picture. He reached the 1929 finals at Pebble Beach, Calif., where he lost to Harrison Johnston.

First in Northwest

That 1929 tournament was the first held on the Pacific coast. This year's competition is the second for the Far West and the first in the Pacific Northwest.

Three other players with Walker Cup experience will be ready to contribute their share in withstanding the golfing invasion of the Northwest which will be headed by defending champion Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, who won the 1936 crown at Garden City, New York.

Seattle will present the internationally noted trio—Albert "Scotty" Campbell, Harry Givan and Jack Westland. Campbell and Givan were the "youngsters" of last year's cup squad that won from the English invaders. Westland won his international laurels a few years before while playing in the Midwest. Since then he has moved to Seattle and in recent months has become one of the sector's top golfers.

Newcomers

Two newcomers to national competition, who passed th sectional qualifying test last month with a sub-par salvo, are Marvin "Bud" Ward of Tacoma, who fired 140 to head Washington district medalists, and Sidney Milligan, University of Oregon student, who finished with 143 in Oregon qualifying behind Moe's leading 141 score.

Adding an international flavor to the Northwest contingent will be Kenneth Black of Vancouver, British Columbia, a strong medal player and an even more formidable match play competitor.

That 1936 Walker Cup players still are in the top flight of national competition was indicated by qualifying scores which sent into the tourney here, besides Givan and Campbell, Johnny Goodman of Omaha with 137, Charley Yates of Atlanta with 141, Reynolds Smith of Dallas, Texas, with 142, and Walter Emery of Oklahoma City with 146. Givan had 142 and Campbell 145 in sectional qualifying.

Moe Knows Course

A thorough knowledge of the difficult Alderwood layout will be one of the most important aids Moe will carry into the championship competition. And this fact coupled with his sub-par pace in summer tournaments has made the Portland stylist favorite of many experts as the player with the best chance of carrying hopes of the Pacific Northwest nearest the 1937 title.

After a layoff of nearly six years from "big-time" golf because of studies and business demands, Moe returned to active play this spring by capturing the Oregon State amateur crown.

Despite a two-under total in the finals of the Pacific Northwest championship, Moe finished a loser to Givan, defending champion, who returned a six-under score. In route to the finals of this event, Moe turned back Westland and then Campbell in successive rounds.

However, the Northwest tourney was at Tacoma, literally in the backyard of the Seattle trio.

Moe's qualifying 141 displayed his sub-par ideas, and in practice rounds on the Alderwood layout he has given perfect figures trouble the past two months.

"Memory Book"

Even play every day on Alderwood does not assure a golfer a "memory-book" knowledge of the 18 holes. There are such ever-waiting trouble spots as No. 2 hole, which has been rated one of the best golf holes in America. And its probably is on this No. 2 stretch of 449 yards that a great many of the amateur title seekers will find their most trouble.

A dog-leg to the left, the hole has water running diagonally in front of the tee, and water on the left, paralleling the fairway to the green. On the right is out-of-bounds with a trap at the edge of the fairway to stop a few of the straying shots.

Although two well-smashed shots will place the golfer within easy reach of a birdie, few ever gamble. The first and experienced players are content with par 4. In a major tourney a few years ago, contestants averaged 5.3 shots on No. 2 and not a single birdie was posted.

The troublesome course with its many such pitfalls for the unwary player was designed and built by A. Vernon Macan, golf architect of Vancouver, B. C., in 1924. The course later was revamped by the late Chandler Egan, one-time national champion.

Total yardage of the 37-35—72 par Alderwood course is 6561 and this probably will be stretched considerably during the tournament. On the out nine are three par 5 holes with two par 5 holes on the back nine.

Tourney Layout

The regular tournament lay-out of the Alderwood course lines up as follows:

No. 1—521 yards, par 5. Slight dog-leg to right. Drive to fairway cambered with second to trap-guarded green for birdie.

No. 2—449 yards, par 4. Dog-leg to left. Drive, favoring right side, must be perfect. Out of bounds to right and water to left. Second shot to top of hill, 2 or 3 from. Conditions same length as hole.

No. 3—125 yards, par 3. Pitch across diagonal canal to tricky green guarded on right by traps, on left by steep embankment.

No. 4—310 yards, par 3. Can be reached in two shots. Out-of-bounds to an green on right and traps to left of fairway. Green well trapped.

No. 5—537 yards, par 4. Drive and pitch with out-of-bounds to right. Traps right and left.

No. 6—359 yards, par 4. Right angle dog-leg. Out-of-bounds to right full length of hole. Tall trees along boundary.

No. 7—341 yards, par 4. Drive and pitch with out-of-bounds to right. Traps on left of green.

No. 8—312 yards, par 4. Considered easiest hole with trap to left and green sloping away from front.

No. 9—158 yards, par 3. No. 3 iron shot through trees to small green.

No. 10—340 yards, par 4. Drive and pitch. Drive placed slightly to right for best results.

No. 11—162 yards, par 3. No. 3 iron shot to elevated green.

No. 12—345 yards, par 4. Drive and No. 2 iron. Second shot played from uphill lie. Trees and traps to left on drive and parallel water hazard to right.

No. 13—389 yards, par 4. Traps and trees to right. Second shot No. 5 or No. 6 iron to green which slopes away with trap on left.

No. 14—165 yards, par 3. No. 4 iron to trapped green.

No. 15—410 yards, par 5. Parallel water hazard on left full length with trees and traps on left.

No. 16—397 yards, par 4. No. 1 iron or spoon, diagonally across water hazard. Out-of-bounds to left. Elevated green.

No. 17—401 yards, par 4. Second shot, No. 4 iron to green that falls away from shot.

No. 18—561 yards, par 5. Double row of trees along right side of fairway. Clump of trees on left, 225 yards from tee. Trap to left of green.

Juniors Qualify For Sears Trophy

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Junior crews from the Richmond County Yacht Club, Staten Island, the Watch Hill Yacht Club, Watch Hill, R. I., and the Westhampton Beach Club, Speonk Point, Long Island, qualified yesterday for the Sears Cup competition which will open next Monday at Marblehead, Mass.

At the end of the fourth race last night the three entries held a commanding lead over the other two crews competing at the Pequot Yacht Club in the elimination race series, and the judges ruled a fifth race is not required. The point standings of the crews were:

Richmond County, 16½; Watch Hill, 16½; Westhampton, 14½; Buck's Harbor Yacht Club, South Brooksville, Maine, 9; Sachem's Head Yacht Club, Sachem's Head, Conn., 8.

Roger Willcox skippered the Richmond County crew to victories in the first two races and had thirds in the final two events.

The Watch Hill entry and Westhampton each won one race. At the helm of the Watch Hill boat was Emma Dean Larkin, only girl skipper in the eliminations. A. C. Nagle captained the Westhampton boat.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	72	34	.679
Detroit	61	43	.587
Chicago	62	47	.569
Boston	59	48	.567
Cleveland	48	53	.475
Washington	49	55	.471
Philadelphia	33	70	.320
St. Louis	33	70	.320

Results Aug. 17

New York 5, Washington 0.
New York 6, Washington 1.
Boston 6, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 11, Chicago 7.
Cleveland at St. Louis, rain.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	66	41	.617
New York	62	43	.590
St. Louis	57	47	.548
Pittsburgh	57	48	.543
Boston	52	56	.481
Cincinnati	44	59	.427
Philadelphia	43	65	.398
Brooklyn	41	62	.394

Results Aug. 17

New York 4, Boston 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 9, Cincinnati 8.
Philadelphia 11, Brooklyn 1.

Ouimet, Guilford, Ellis to Fly West

Francis Ouimet, Jesse Guilford and Allan V. Ellis, three Boston district golfers, head for the national amateur golf championship Thursday by way of the American Air Lines. They leave Boston at 5:20 Thursday and arrive in Portland, Ore. some time Friday.

Ouimet and Guilford annually qualify for the title tournament by virtue of being former champions. Ouimet won the title in 1914 and again in 1931. Guilford took the honor in 1921. Ellis plays from The Country Club, Brookline.

Sport Trail

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Life is dealing a strange hand from a shabby deck to William Boyd McKechnie, keeper of the Boston Bees.

When all too many men cease wondering what's coming around the next corner, mild mannered Bill finds himself universally famous as a diamond wizard. In fact, Bill today is the sensation of the baseball managerial profession which really is a great accomplishment because big league pilots do not belong to mutual admiration societies.

National league managers with pennant notions call him "Bad Bill." Up in Boston, where the fans didn't expect much this season, he's known as "Sweet William."

McKechnie is one man who has succeeded in the rough, tough baseball profession by the use of his brain instead of brawn. And, strangely for a thinking man, he's had rough passage. As a baseball player, he was moved around to five major league clubs because he couldn't hit enough to keep pace with his brilliant fielding. As a big league manager, he won pennants for Pittsburgh and the St. Louis Cardinals and was rewarded in both places with removal.

Landed in Boston

He won the world's championship for the Pirates in 1925, the first since 1909, and the Pirates let him go at the close of the '26 season. He went to St. Louis, built well in '27, and then clinched the pennant for the Cardinals in '28. The Cards lost the World Series and retaliated by shunting Bill to their Rochester International League farm. Bill did well with Rochester and then went to Boston, where he's making baseball history with old men—old as players go.

It is common knowledge around the National League circuit that what Bill accomplishes in Boston he does with mirrors and searchlights. With no far-flung farm system like those of the New York Yankees, Cardinals and Boston Red Sox, and with little money to spend, Bill has to take the baseball leavings. The leavings have been slim, too, but somehow Bill has been producing.

By strange circumstance, or possibly it's Bill's ability to pick up every trick, his biggest helpers this season have been two pitchers who were overlooked by everyone else because they were regarded as "too old." Lou Fette, getting his first big league chance, has won 14 and lost 4; Jim Turner, a veteran rookie, has won 12 and lost 8. What the Yankees could do with Lou and Jim on their pitching staff is too appalling to consider.

Slickest Manager

For the last month now, I have been entering into managerial huddles to inquire who is regarded as the slickest manager in big time baseball. So far, the vote is overwhelmingly in favor of McKechnie, who has ousted William Terry as the No. 1 ranking master mind of baseball. Over the last few years, McKechnie's name always was mentioned with respect by his rivals but on two occasions the remark was heard that as a manager he was a good singer. You see, Bill sings in the church choir at Wilkinsburg, Penna., when he gets home.

Boston's gain, however, may be Boston's loss. For the rumor is getting louder and louder that McKechnie will pack up his belongings at the close of the season and relieve Steve O'Neill in the Cleveland wigwam. Many managers have advised McKechnie against such a move as one of the favorite managerial places to wind up a career is just off Lake Erie. But if Bill really gets the offer and it's large enough he'll probably go. He has one big ambition—to win pennants for three different clubs. No one has done that.

Our hunch is "Sweet William" will turn the trick ultimately, if not at Cleveland then even at Boston.

Astor Cup Next For Yacht Club Cruise Testing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 18—The thirty-fifth renewal of the Astor Cup race was the feature in the second day of the New York Yacht Club cruise, with interest centering on the quintette of so-called cup yachts, not only on their comparative performances, but whether they had speed enough to outstrip their smaller opponents and save their time allowances, amounting in some cases to considerably more than an hour.

As the start at Brenton Reef was not until noon, many yachtsmen came ashore to talk over yesterday's run from New London in which Capt. Gerard Lambert sailed his cup yacht Yankee halfway round his rivals, beating Ranger by 4m. 26s.; Rainbow 6m. 55s., Endeavour I, sailed by Sherman Hoyt, 10m. 55s., and Endeavour II 13m. 6s., in a run of 37½ miles before a moderate breeze.

The yachts crossed the line on a reaching start off the mouth of the Thames on about equal terms, Endeavour II having a bit the better berth to weather. At Race Rock, four miles along, Ranger was well out ahead and Endeavour II was stern boat.

All hands broke out spinnakers for the 30-mile run along the Rhode Island south county shore, but Yankee began edging off to the southward and inside of an hour was lost to view. Ranger drew gradually away leaving Rainbow and Endeavour I to fight it out for what seemed to be second place.

As the four neared Point Judith the wind backed well into the south and lightened which doused the spinnakers and slowed up the fleet.

Then Yankee loomed out of the haze, bringing up an increasing breeze so well astern that she was able to run for the turn on spinnaker, and jibed round the mark 3m. 45s. ahead of Ranger.

On the down the breeze run to the finish at Brenton Reef, the stern boats as usual gained on the leaders, especially on Ranger which failed to make the jibe until she was within a mile of the finish.

Walter Wheeler's 25 rating sloop Cotton Blossom and George W. Mixter's schooner Telegram won the Rear Commodore George E. Roosevelt cups for the run. Following the race for the Astor Cups, the fleet will go to Mattapoisett in Buzzards Bay tomorrow.

Swapping Boats Is Impractical Says Vanderbilt

NEW LONDON, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—There will be no swapping of boats when Harold Vanderbilt and T. O. M. Sopwith, rival America's Cup skippers, bring their Class J sloops here to compete in the first annual Governor's Regatta.

Harry F. Morse, general chairman of the 12-day event beginning Aug. 23, announced today receipt of a letter from Vanderbilt in which the successful cup defender said the swapping idea, expressed in some quarters, would be "impractical."

Technical reasons involving handling of different sails and equipment would make such a race impossible, Vanderbilt said.

Previously United States Representative Alfred N. Phillips of Stamford had written to the regatta committee suggesting a race with the rival yachtsmen exchanging boats.

Mrs. Blank Scores Upset at Essex C. C.

MANCHESTER, Mass., Aug. 18 (AP)—Bonnie Miller Blank of Los Angeles scored a surprising upset as the Essex County Club's annual women's invitation singles tennis tournament moved through the quarterfinal round here today by defeating the second-seeded Virginia Rice Johnson of Brookline, 4—6, 6—2, 6—4.

The other three to gain the semi-final round were top-seeded Katharine Winthrop of Boston; Dorothy Andrus of New York, seeded fourth, and Mme. Sylvia Henrotin of France, seeded fifth.

Mrs. Blank was expected to prove an easy victim for her veteran opponent, and when the unseeded Californian lost the first set it seemed all hope was lost. The diminutive blonde fought back hard from that point on to score one of the most impressive victories of her career.

Norma Taubele of New York, third-seeded in the draw, was the victim of another upset, going down before Mme. Henrotin, 7—5, 6—1.

In the other two matches Miss Winthrop defeated Eunice Dean of San Antonio, Texas, 6—0, 5—7, 7—5, while Miss Andrus eliminated Jean Milne of Vancouver, B. C., 6—8, 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Winthrop and Miss Andrus will play their semifinal match tomorrow while the battle between Mrs. Blank and Mme. Henrotin is scheduled for Friday.

Kay Stammers, Mangin Enter Mixed Doubles

Kay Stammers and Gregory Mangin have forwarded their entry for the national mixed doubles championship beginning Monday at the Longwood Cricket Club, according to an announcement from club officials.

Miss Stammers is over here with the British Wightman Cup team. She plays lefthanded and is noted for her cleverness in doubles play. Mangin is ranked fifth in the United States and hails from Newark, N. J.

Horne Retains Title

OTTAWA, Aug. 18 (CP)—Stan Horne 25-year-old home club assistant professional, retained his professional golfers' association crown with a 72-hole total of 288. Bob Gray Jr. of Windsor, after sensational third and fourth round, finished second with 290.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Hilliard Hood
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American Tour Ably Refutes British Trade Theory

LONDON—My young friend, C. M. Jones, is in America, along with M. D. Deleford, G. P. Hughes and C. R. Hare. And the fact may be taken as evidence that the English Lawn Tennis Association is concerning itself already with the development of a team to try and wrest back from America next year the emblem of international supremacy on the court, the Davis Cup.

The process involved is one of almost entire rebuilding. For H. W. Austin, G. P. Hughes and C. R. D. Tuckey have all expressed their intention not to play for Great Britain in 1938—Austin because, now that the Cup is lost, he would rather see a younger man trained on and brought into the team, Hughes for roughly the same reason, and Tuckey because he has left the Army and is going into business.

So that leaves, of the 1937 side, C. K. Hare and F. H. D. Wilde, two young men who began their Davis Cup careers at rather short notice and were extremely patchy in the one match that Great Britain had to play this year—the Challenge Round.

Hare went up like a rocket when he took the great Donald Budge, U. S. A., to 13—15 in the first set of their match. But he came down like the stick in his next engagement against Frankie Parker, who made him look absolutely second rate. Against Budge, Hare had only the remotest chance of winning, so he went in and had a hearty slam, serving whizz-bangs, coming into the net on them and volleying Budge's returns with exhilarating abandon. Budge concentrated on winning the games in which he was serving. And Hare's fine fire of ceaseless attack in due course flickered out.

Against Parker, however, it was another story. Hare simply had to win that match, in order to keep victory out of America's grasp and give Austin the opportunity of seeing what he could do against Budge in the concluding match. But not for one moment did Hare look likely to succeed. Knowing that speed suits his game, Parker gave him none and made him set the pace. The American's relentless and consistently accurate chop shots led Hare into every sort of error and his complete discomfiture made quite a saddening spectacle.

Austin in a Class Alone

It emphasized the gulf that exists between Austin, Britain's No. 1, and all the other British players. It really did not matter who took Fred Perry's place in the national side when he turned professional. For none of the people who comprised the field of choice had any real prospect of winning a match in the Challenge Round.

The other newcomer to the side, F. H. D. Wilde, came in as partner to Tuckey in the doubles, owing to the enforced withdrawal of the original choice, the veteran, O. G. Hughes. Wilde did not have a particularly happy match against Budge and Mako. His lightning service went mostly into the net and, though he was good overhead, his groundstrokes were unreliable.

You can see that, one way and another, the two men constituting the nucleus of the 1938 British team have still need for quite considerable improvement.

And now rises the question, Who else is likely to be selected? The names of Jones and Deloford occur immediately. They are lively, promising young men, likely to benefit greatly from their present experiences on tour in the United States. Then there is Eric Pilby, whose omission from the side visiting America has been criticized. Pilby is, in my view, the most promising youngster of them all. Seen from a distance, when he is on court, he looks rather like Austin; but his play is modeled on that of Perry. Although at present he is a long way below the class of the two players he calls to mind, he has obvious possibilities. So, too, has P. J. Piercy, a left-hander from Surbiton who has been doing well in tournaments recently. And mention should be made of R. K. Tinkler. Really trained up to full fighting form, he would take a lot of holding.

There you have almost the whole bunch. To assess its value, internationally, compare it with Donald Budge, Frank Parker, Bitsy Grant, and Gene Mako, of the U. S. A., or Gottfried von Cramm and Heinmar Henkel, of Germany. In the vernacular, the Britishers haven't a hope.

Supremacy of Budge

For that matter, against Budge, nobody in the world has a hope. The Californian copper-knob was superb right through the Wimbledon championships and the two Davis Cup ties that followed on the center court there—the inter-zone final and the Challenge Round. He became champion for singles, men's doubles, and mixed doubles winning twenty consecutive matches in the process and then, just when he was beginning to look rather weary of lawn tennis, he underwent a terrific ordeal against Gottfried von Cramm in the inter-zone final.

The German was in stupendous form, absolutely his best and brightest self. And Budge lost the first two sets at 6—8, 5—7. With a mighty effort, he pulled himself together. He took the third set at 6—4, profiting by von Cramm's reaction from the superlative sallies of the preceding stages and, after the ten minutes rest obligatory in international matches, Budge made a very shrewd use of the fact that in the interne von Cramm had stiffened up. Perceiving that his opponent was playing his shots a shade late as a consequence, Budge never suffered a rally to develop. If he did not hit a stupendous winner right away he hit either a fierce error or did not hit at all. So he took the set at 6—2.

Contrasts in Tenseness

But his severe trial was not yet done. The gallant foeman flung in his last resources, gained a lead of 4—1. Then we saw Budge the indomitable fighter asked to bridge the skewed and mighty strokes. He drew up to 4-all, went ahead to 7—6 and finally, after four unsuccessful attempts to score the point that would give him the fifth set and the match, passed to one of the greatest victories ever seen on a lawn tennis court.

The press-box at Wimbledon is peopled by folk who would not take it ill if you described them as hard-boiled. But this epic encounter set them going to a most remarkable extent. They banged their fists down on the desks, threw their hats in the air and joined full-throatedly in the mighty yell that greeted the finest performance of 1937 by the world's finest amateur player.

What a contrast that was with Budge's gentle farewell game in the last match of the Challenge Round—against H. W. Austin. Britain had lost the fray by then and Budge and Austin just played lovely care-free tennis. The score in the American's favor was 8—6, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3. Why, the rivals even had the time and the mood to sit down together by the courtside for a little refreshment between sets. It was

[as Mr. Ernest Tryer says]

Drawn by John A. May
"Garden Party Staff"

Seeded Players All Come Through In Public Tennis

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 18 (AP)—Lanky Lewis Wetherell and stately Elizabeth Deike, California's defending champions in the men's and women's singles, led the seeded players in a solid front through the second day's firing in the national public parks tennis championships yesterday.

Wetherell, who had a bye into the second round, galloped past Al Joseph of Chicago with the loss of only seven games in three sets, 6—3, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Deike had even less opposition, winning 6—1, 6—1 from Neoma Johnson of Jamestown, N. Y., in the first rounds of women's singles.

While the seeded stars had little trouble generally, two exceptions were 19-year-old M. C. Hopper of Tulsa, Okla., and Bob Madden of Pittsburgh, both of whom had five-set journeys.

Hopper came close to defeat as Albert Ritzenberg of Washington used his fine net game to win the first two sets and take a 4—3 advantage in the third. Then Hopper rallied to win 18 of the next 24 games, the last 10 straight. The final score was 4—6, 3—6, 8—6, 6—4, 6—0.

Madden encountered stern opposition from Dave Perchonock, the Philadelphia junior champion, but finally triumphed, 6—3, 8—6, 4—6, 2—6, 6—4.

Mike McLaney, No. 7 seeded and New Orleans parks champion, played a doubleheader and won both in straight sets. He beat Herbert Newman, of Jamestown, N. Y., in a postponed first-round match 6—2, 9—7, 6—0 and then vanquished the veteran Lou Schaefer, of Buffalo, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4.

Ronald Lubin, the Los Angeles star, trounced Norman Wiley of Pittsburgh 6—1, 6—0, 6—1; red-haired Louis Paquin, of Memphis, topped Philadelphia's Ed Bordin, 6—0, 7—5, 6—2, and Frank Keaney, of St. Louis, disposed of John Sherer of Minneapolis, 6—2, 6—3, 6—3 in other singles matches involving seeded players.

The first round of women's play was ground out quickly, with no match going more than two sets.

Ethyl Haas, Buffalo champion, drew a bye along with three other women's singles entries. Other seeded players advanced en masse. Besides champion Deike, the winners included Mary Arnold of Los Angeles over Jean Dalstrom, St. Louis, 6—1, 7—5, and Mrs. Jean Arizberger of Pittsburgh over Esther Politzer, Detroit, 6—1, 7—5.

Mallory Clinches Connecticut Title

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 18 (AP)—Leo Mallory fashioned two par-breaking rounds of 70 yesterday at the Wampanoag Country Club to round out a 72-hole total of 284 and win the Connecticut open golf championship for the second successive year.

The 25-year-old Wee Burn professional was precisely even par for the full route, with rounds of 72-72-70 and 70 to win by 10 strokes, the mid-west margin in the seven year history of the championship.

Eddie Burke of Naugatuck was second again, just as he was last year when Mallory set the championship record at 283. Tied for third place at 297 were two professionals and two amateurs, Herb Armstrong of Goodwin Park, Frank Strazza, pro at the Middle Patent Club in Greenwich; P. Miller-Jones, Edgewood amateur and former metropolitan district star; and Holly Mandly of Wethersfield, 1935 New England amateur champion.

Business and Industry

Undue U. S. Control Stifles Individual Initiative, Says Gay

Commerce and Finance

France Endeavors To Steady Bonds By Special Fund

By Sisley Huddleston
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The new French Government, having regard to the alarm caused by the fall of Rentes, decided to put on foot a special fund to maintain State bonds at a fairly constant level. It was not designed to "boost" them, but to prevent the wide fluctuations which have marked recent months.

This experiment is being watched with great interest. It resembles in some particulars the Exchange Equalization Fund, which operates to keep the franc on an even keel. When the pressure on the franc became too great, the Equalization Fund lost all its gold, and could no longer buy francs to hold the rate. The franc fell. The fund had failed.

Equalization Fund

The Equalization Fund has been restarted in what is hoped to be better conditions. And not only the Equalization Fund, but the Rentes Fund is being tried out, to do for the Rentes what was attempted for the franc. Not everybody approves this experiment without reserve. It is, for example, objected that in certain circumstances money would be lost by an artificial pegging of rentes, and the barometer of the rising or falling funds will have been uselessly, and indeed mischievously, smashed.

For there is no doubt that the Rentes, in which everybody in France invests, are genuine indication of the confidence and of the financial soundness of the country. Speculators there are wherever there is money to win or lose, but the idea, so widely held, that the fall of Rentes, is the work of speculators, is grotesque. The Rentes fell because the public was frightened of the Socialistic—or Communistic—projects of some of the men around the Government. There was also the unbalanced budget, the handicap to trade by the undigested social reforms, and a general restlessness that appeared revolutionary.

Fund Merely for Regularising

Now, it may be asked whether the decree-law which creates the Rentes Fund can really change the facts. If the public trusts the Rentes, it will buy. If it does not, it will sell. If it buys, there is no need of the Fund. If it sells, the Fund will sooner or later be depleted, and the final crash will be the more severe.

Yes, but the purpose, as now explained, is not to resist, foolishly a definite movement either up or down, but merely to regularize it, and to let it run its course in easy stages, without violent perturbations. This modest object is more important than would appear at first sight. For timely intervention may stop an incipient panic, and so actually prevent a drop that has no proper causes.

It is necessary, therefore, to distinguish between two different things—the fluctuations provoked by passing events or rumors in an ultra-sensitive market, and the real tendency of the Rentes. It is to the former that the Fund directs its attention, and does not propose to interfere with the latter.

Seriousness of Fall

How serious was the fall may be gauged by the fact that the old three per cents, under the first Front Populaire Government, fell below 60 per cent of their par value. And it should be remembered that this 60 per cent was in depreciated Auricl francs, not in Poincaré francs. By the end of July, with Georges Bonnet at the Finance Ministry, they came back to 73.

That is excellent, but it is not enough, especially in view of the further depreciation of the franc. In Switzerland, for instance, the three per cents, after the devaluation of last year, immediately went to par. So it has been in all countries after devaluation. The credit of France is still extremely low.

An example of the surprising oscillations of Rentes may be shown in a few figures. The 4½ per cent of 1932, of which 80,000,000 francs are held by the thrifty Frenchman, were sold at 89 per cent at the end of 1935. They fell to 76 in the first quarter of 1936, to 68 in July, 1936, and then leapt up to 82 in October. By May of this year they were down to 69, and in June to 65. They are once more around 74.

Are these variations fully justified by the currents of public opinion? The volume of transactions on the Bourse is limited. There has been virtual stagnation for a long time. Therefore there may easily be exaggerations in one sense or another.

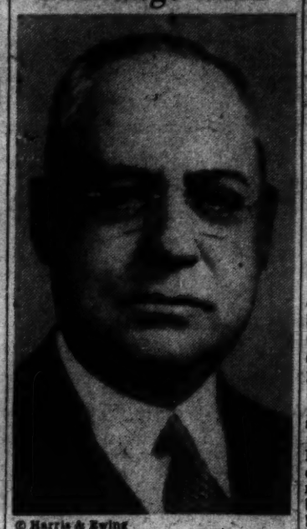
Confidence Expected

It is believed by the experts that the public will have confidence again in the Rentes if it knows that a special fund is ready to support the bonds against any monetary fears or against deliberate speculations. If the Government succeeds in restoring French finances, then the Rentes may be expected to rise progressively, and it is the business of the fund to see that the public is not discouraged by a series of inexplicable setbacks.

The Frenchman has always supposed that he could not lose his capital if he invested it in State bonds. He has been taught that his losses may be extremely heavy. He has accordingly hidden his money. But if he now has the assurance of a real stability, he will doubtless bring out his hidden money, and by buying French Rentes second the action of the fund.

The fund is well supplied with cash. It has 6,000,000,000 francs with which to maneuver—i. e. roughly $240,000,000. That is more than enough to offset any attack on the Rentes, provided the political situation, so greatly troubled since the elections of 1936, is now improved, and the fear of bankruptcy and revolution, which rightly or wrongly was entertained by many Frenchmen, is dissipated.

Exchange Head



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Charles R. Gay

President of New York Stock Exchange; Who, in Annual Report, Points Out Phases of Excessive Regulation Which He Declares to Be Inimical to Public Interests

Excessive Federal Curb on Markets Deplored by Gay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Applying such striking phrases to excessive federal regulation of stock markets as that it "stifles individual initiative, intimidates and confuses honest men so that they are unable to determine how to act when swift action is essential, or imposes undue credit restrictions," Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange makes public his annual report, covering the period May 1, 1936, to May 1,1937.

While admitting that good has resulted from federal supervision, as represented by the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mr. Gay declares that if the very real threat now existent externalizes itself," a broad and liquid national market is being impaired so that it does not function freely." He adds, "It follows that it may cease to function in time of stress. Then, indeed, the public interest is being harmed."

Thin, inactive and illiquid markets, resulting from hampering regulation, Mr. Gay further concludes, are impeding the flotation of new corporate issues necessary for the "rebuilding and expansion of productive wealth long deferred during the depression."

Other Factors, Enter

The stock exchange's head points to the tax on capital gains as a factor other than government regulation that is having an effect on market conditions.

The report recommends that "all persons in government and without, who are interested in the long-time improvement of American living standards dispassionately reappraise existing market conditions to determine the degree to which the public welfare is being served."

Mr. Gay emphasizes that his remarks are not made "in a fault finding spirit" and that the stock exchange has actively co-operated with the SEC and the governors of the Federal Reserve System charged under the Securities Exchange Act with the supervision of credit employed in the purchase and carrying of securities.

Virtue of Free Markets

Appended to the report is an analysis of the economic services rendered by free securities markets, based on studies made by a special committee. It strongly defends the short-term dealer and hits back at "a type of artificial restriction which has been urged" in the form of "limitation of the activities of the short-term dealer and especially of such activity conducted by members of the Exchange."

"In the light of the long and deep depression in wealth production there can be little question that increase of new investment to a volume several-fold that of current levels and continuation of that volume for a substantial period is desirable," the report continues.

"The influence of such an increase upon our pressing unemployment, relief and budgetary problems can hardly be overestimated. It is clear that these problems require careful examination of the place in a rounded recovery program of a freer and more active stock market or of existing or additional restrictions on that market."

Own Reform Efforts

Results of the discussions already made public are mentioned, including the adoption of the so-called "daylight" margin rules, the clarification of the standards applicable to dealings by specialists under existing rules, and the further definition of the specialist's function and the relation of his course in dealings to the maintenance of a fair and orderly market; and the assumption by the stock exchange of the responsibility for the supervision of so-called "three-day-riding, etc."

Referring to the increasing difficulty which investors have in buying or selling substantial amounts of stocks without unduly affecting prices, the report points out that "this development can, of course, be attributed to no single element, but among the contributing factors one may, undoubtedly, include various shocks to general business and investment confidence, the capital gains tax, the severe restriction of credit for the purchasing and carrying of securities, numerous regulations designed to restrict the activities of short-term dealers and of corporation officials in the purchasing of the securities of their own companies, and the restrictions of short selling."

Detriments to Credit

The report additionally says in part:

"Regulatory restrictions on the employment of credit in the purchasing and carrying of securities may have an important bearing upon the degree to which the needed volume of new corporate issues may be floated. In terms of well established precedent, restrictions on the employment of credit for security purchases are extraordinarily stringent. The origin of such restrictions precludes a recurrence of market developments similar to those which occurred in 1929 and can easily and sympathetically be understood."

In reviewing the measures which the Federal Reserve authorities have adopted to control the expansion of bank credit, the report cites as "perhaps the most important of these developments" the limiting of the amount of loans which banks and brokers may grant for purchasing and carrying listed stocks to 45 per cent of their market value. "This," says the report, "represents an unprecedented denial of the nation's credit resources to an extensive and important area of economic life. It is in marked contrast to public credit policies with reference to agricultural and long-term non-productive real estate loans. While the statistical proof is not available, it is well known that this restriction on securities credits has resulted in the transfer of trading activity in United States stocks to foreign markets, where credit restrictions are less stringent."

Use of 'Saved' Money Seen Crux Of Most Economic Arguments

(This is the second of two articles. The first, yesterday, discussed the over-savings theory of business cycles, particularly as it has been given scholarly exposition by the Brookings Institute.)

By Harold M. Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—It is difficult to understand why economists struggle as hard to develop theories in terms of something with as financially varied a meaning as the word "savings." Behind the façade of this word almost anything can happen.

Money, for example, can be "saved" by being left in a bank. It is stopped in its circulation, and so is business. Nor does an idle bank deposit, as is often claimed, enable the bank to loan money, except in one sense, namely, when funds are transferred from demand deposits to time deposits, or to thrift accounts, or to savings banks, and a smaller reserve is thereby required; excess reserves are released, and the bank can lend the excess reserves. But banks do not lend their deposits. There are no statistics on what part of the $50,000,000,000 of American bank deposits are "savings," and none could be found except by exploring the thoughts of the depositowners, except by reference to the classifications of deposits for reserve purposes.

The saver, however, may lend his "savings" to a corporation by buying a bond, and if the corporation is borrowing "new money" the deposit presently goes into pay rolls, machine-tool purchases, "brick and stone," etc. It still remains a deposit (in somebody else' name), but in its movement from the saver to the borrower it leaves a promise in its track.

Of course, if the borrowing corporation is refunding, then somebody else gets the deposit, but the problem is simply transferred, not changed.

Where Does "Saved" Money Go?

If the saver invests his money in his own concern, as many of our players do, (or buys new common stocks) this has still another social and economic meaning. It means the money he had is sunk without a financial trace. He hasn't even a promise of it back; only a hope. There is no addition to the credit structure, the debt structure, or the promissory structure—only to the hope structure.

Yet in the the "savings" idiom, all these things are lumped. No wonder the savings ideology is confusing. If everybody simply left their money in the bank, a good part of our business life would come to a standstill. On the other hand, if everybody lent their spare cash, the debt-credit structure would rise, and rise, and rise, till some cynic pulled out the plug.

If everybody "saved" their money by "plowing it in" to their own business, or by investing in newly issued common stocks, the productive capacity of the country would be steadily increased. The new productive capacity would come into competition with old. Hence modern economists added up totals of "accumulated capital" and somebody would get hurt. Yet all these things are encompassed in "saving."

All these things can be more lucidly described in banking terms, without confusion, controversy qualification, circumlocution, misunderstanding or contradiction and without the word "saving."

The old-fashioned economists got economics into the logical snarls now perpetuated in discussions about saving, by taking counting-room simplifications too seriously. The money-saver thinks in terms of balance-sheets, so they did also. The money-saver "converts" "circulating capital" or money, into "fixed capital" or plant, by the simple process of spending his money for equipment. Thus he spends while he thinks of himself as saving. The whole controversy over savings seems to go round and round the question of whether this is spending or saving, and comes out at the point of what happens as the new productive capacity or labor-saving equipment, the investment of spent "savings," begins to affect the supply side of the market.

Moulton's Famous "Paradox"

The savings idiom produces such logical sleight-of-hand tricks as the famous "paradox" that, to use Dr. Anderson's paraphrase of Dr. Moulton in "Income and Economic Progress," "saving by the individual, withholding funds from the purchase of consumers' goods in order to divert them to producers' goods, means such a falling off in the demand for consumers' goods as to lead to business reaction, which in turn reduces the demand for producers' goods and so makes the savings pointless." This sounds fine, until one reflects that the money "saved" by being shifted to "capital account" usually reappears as carpenters', machine-tenders', draftsmen's, and bricklayers' pay envelopes so rapidly that some other explanation of business reaction is required over and above the mere fact that someone has "saved" money by spending it on new equipment.

If this "paradox" merely refers to the time-lag between the accumulation of bank balances and the expenditure of borrowed new money by corporations, it should be so stated. In the "savings" ideology it sounds mysterious and dangerous; interpreted into investment banking, it sounds merely technical, dull, and certainly not an explanation of the business cycle.

Words that start arguments shouldn't be used in economics. The progress of the natural sciences consists in (a) the factoring down of experience to socially common denominators without exclusive or private implications; and (b) the elimination of waste intellectual motions. Both of these purposes are frustrated by the savings concept. The essence of the scientific approach in economics should be the use of words that settle arguments.

Some of the sure things in economics are measurable in statistics. They include, principally, credit and banking data, commercial prices and technological information. Others are intangible and should be recognized as such—the hope of profit, fear of loss, and the creative spirit in industry. We cannot measure them but we know how they work.

Who Causes Depressions?

The natural scientist, like the philosopher, is to be distinguished by the fact that he does not use terms merely because they are familiar, unless they fit with his technical purposes. Interpretations of economic phenomena in terms of saving cannot be called false: they are merely confusing, contradictory, controversial, and unnecessarily erudite and mysterious.

Curiously enough, the Brookings Institution will have nothing to do with the conclusion that most people draw from the "savings" dialectic—heavy taxation on those that have to hand out to those that have not.

No question that people of financial means, i. e. those whose income periodically exceeds their habitual living standards, are the cause of business depressions. When the hope of profit fades, they hold on to their money, refusing to spend it in their own private or corporate business, cutting down their purchases of commodities, etc. But there can also be no question that the same people are responsible for business recovery. Then, when the hope of profit reappears, they reverse the process: they not only put their own entire surplus incomes into circulation, but also their accumulatd surplus cash and cash borrowed from other people. Thus they make the whole business cycle.

But the problem of the business cycle, it would seem, is hardly that of refusing them the power to acquister the circulating medium of the social economy, because that also prevents them from adding to it (since we do business largely in promises, not cash). Nor is it to be solved by transfeering from private to political hands the choice of when to withhold and when to release purchasing power; for politicians are not likely to know any better than private persons how to time their ventures. The solution is more likely to be found in the invention of some device by which the hope of profit can be directly related to the productive capacity which people of financial means or management are periodically expanding through the expenditure of their own and other people's borrowed "savings."

Liquidation of Old Eaton Unit Sought In Court Hearing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE—Oct. 4 is the date set for a court hearing of creditors and stockholders of Continental Shares, Inc., of Cleveland, an investment trust incorporated in Maryland, to determine whether more than $11,500,000 of the net assets of the corporation should be distributed among its preferred stockholders.

Notices published by William D. MacMillan of this city, who is receiver of the Investment Trust in Maryland, call upon stockholders, creditors and any one else interested to show cause before or at the hearing in October why the proposed distribution should not be made.

It is contended by the Palmer Securities Corporation, holder of 7800 shares of the trust's preferred stock and which filed the petition for the scheduled hearing, is that the Maryland receiver should obtain and distribute the assets held by the Ohio receiver. The petition filed in the Circuit Court here says the value of the receivership assets as of last April were more than $13,000,000, while liabilities were little more than $2,000,000.

Through the petition, the court was informed that the dividends arrears on the 381,374 shares of preferred stock amounts to $37.75 a share and that, therefore, the assets would permit only a pro-rata payment to the preferred stockholders.

Nothing would be left for the holders of 2,517,386 shares of common stock or the holders of 10,000 founders shares, it was alleged.

Winding up of the receivership through distribution of the assets was urged on the ground that the receivers had substantially completed the adjustment of all claims. The court was informed through the petition that the stated capital of more than $44,545,000 had been impaired to the extent of more than $33,000,000.

Philadelphia Property Tax Collections Ahead of 1936

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — Collection of current realty and personal property taxes during the first six months of the year in Philadelphia were ahead of the collections for the same period in 1936, but there was a marked drop in the collection of delinquent taxes, Frank Willard, receiver of taxes, announced recently.

During the first half of the year the city received $33,797,509 of current city taxes and $18,732,264 of current school taxes—representing 77 per cent and 76.9 per cent of the respective levies.

Canadian Silver Output In May Below Year Ago

OTTAWA (CP)—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported today the May output of silver in Canada amounted to 1,352,580 ounces as compared with 1,488,350 in the previous month and 1,419,146 in May, 1936.

The average price of silver at New York in Canadian funds was 44.961 cents in May, at which price the output was worth $608,133.

Production during the first five months of the year amounted to 7,212,785 ounces, an increase of 6.2 per cent over the same period of 1936.

Chemical Trade In Europe Makes Rapid Progress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—It is evident that in Europe there is a growing reliance on chemical science to develop industry and to accelerate rearmament, according to Dr. Harrison E. Howe, editor of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, who has just returned from a trip to England and the Continent, where he participated in a meeting of the directors of Rotary International at Nice.

"The apparent determination on the part of most European countries to become self-sufficient may be somewhat responsible for the extent to which chemistry, both pure and applied, is being supported by leaders in government and industry, but, whatever the underlying reason, the activity is revealing," Dr. Howe says.

Synthetic Production

Germany, Dr. Howe found, is making notable advances in the production of synthetic products from domestic raw materials. Czechoslovakia, with the aid of Belgian capital, is making unusual efforts to expand its chemical industry. Labor unrest has interfered with normal industrial progress in France, while in Great Britain "orderly chemical development" is being speeded by the armament program, according to Dr. Howe.

"The program to make Germany well night independent of imported products seems to depend to a large degree upon the ability to make what is needed from water, air, limestone, coal, and casein. Some of the products produced are already well known in industry. Others displayed for the first time at the exposition possess great merit, and show the result of applying great ingenuity.

"One is a new insulating material made by the polymerization of foam from a synthetic resin. Another is the Zell Wolle or wool substitute made from wood cellulose. A third is the synthetic petroleum, first made by the Bergius process and now by the Fischer process as well, and a fourth is the Buna rubber produced now on a large scale.

"The great extent of some of the chemical works is well known, but it is nevertheless impressive to realize that in one of the plants a thousand tons per day of synthetic petroleum is being produced, in addition to vast quantities of other products made largely by high-pressure synthesis.

Enterprising Czechoslovakia

"On one border of Germany we find Czecohoslovakia, enterprising and active, and with a great chemical works at Aussig, recently modernised, it is understood, with the help of Belgian capital. The cost of raw materials may considerably restrict competition of Czecoslovakian chemical plants for some time, but it is a development with which we should keep in touch.

"On another border lies France, greatly disturbed economically, if not politically, and with industries left uncertain because of the present attitude of labor, the disputes over hours and wages, and the strikes of all kinds which, as we know here in America, interfere decidedly with normal industrial trends.

"In Great Britain, the home of one of the three greatest chemical organizations of the world, things chemical proceed in orderly fashion, business is better, and the armament program in progress has its influence upon chemical as well as upon other industrial activity.

"One returns realizing that there is much to be learned on the other side of the ocean."

Power Production Up 10 P. C. in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States crossed the 2,300,000,000 kilowatthour mark for the first time last week to set a new high record, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

For the week ended Aug. 14 output was 2,300,547,000 kilowatthours, a gain of 1.7 per cent over 2,261,725,000 kilowatthours last week and an advance of 10.6 per cent over 2,076,149,000 in the like week last year, the institute reported.

The institute's report showed the following per cent increases for major geographical areas: New England 7.2, Middle Atlantic 9.0, Central Industrial 14.0, West Central 4.1, Southern 9.8, Rocky Mountain 16.7, Pacific Coast 8.9.

British Columbia Auto Registrations at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—Motor vehicle registration in British Columbia this year will establish a new all-time record, according to the calculations of the provincial police automobile department. At present, 99,631 motor vehicles are registered in this Province of some 750,000 people, as against 89,921 at this time a year ago.

By the end of the year the total will be well past 100,000, the police believe. At the same time, they reported increasing speed on the roads with more accidents than ever before.

International Hydro Reports

NEW YORK (AP)—International Hydro-Electric System reports consolidated net profit for the quarter ended with June of $480,117, compared with $58,331 in the like period of 1936. The system, a holding unit of International Paper & Power Co., serves electric power, through subsidiaries, to communities throughout New England, New York, Quebec, Ontario and New Brunswick.

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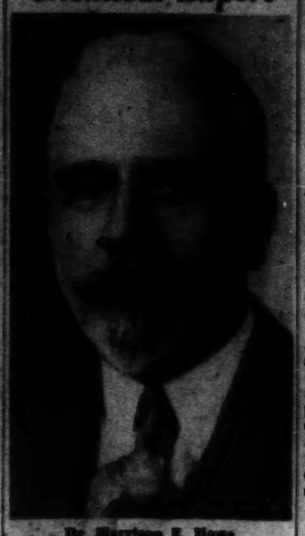

Dr. Harrison E. Howe

Of the American Chemical Society, Who Reports Rising Activities in the Chemical Industries of England and the Continent

SEC Seeks Advice On Legislation From O. Kelley Anderson

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities turned to O. Kelley Anderson, probably the youngest president of an investment trust in America, for advice on regulatory legislation.

A native of the Iowa corn belt, Mr. Anderson became the $10,000-a-year president of the Consolidated Investment Trust of Boston two years ago, at the age of 28.

Except for general policies laid down by a board of nine trustees, Mr. Anderson handles $15,500,000 worth of assets virtually alone. He is the only full-time employee of the trust.

He was questioned in the commission's investigation to determine what legislation, if any, is needed to regulate investment trusts.

Asked what his trust's present policy is concerning affiliation with investment bankers, Mr. Anderson said it now avoids such relationships and that he believes "we can do better without any strings tied to us."

This opinion was echoed by William Holway Hill of Boston, another witness. Mr. Hill was associated from 1895 to 1931 with the Boston investment banking firm of Kidder, Peabody and Company, which sponsored and controlled the predecessors of Consolidated Investment Trust. They were the Kidder Peabody Acceptance Company, Kidder Participations, Inc., Number 1, Kidder Participations, Inc., Number 2, and Kidder Participations, Inc., Number 3.

Although expressing belief the relations between his banking firm and its trusts "worked out to the benefit of all concerned," Mr. Hill advised against such relations because "there is too much possibility of misuse of power."

First National Bank Opens New Type Of Checking Service

A new type of checking service, called the "register check" service, has been inaugurated by the First National Bank of Boston. It is available to the public for the first time in this country and is particularly adapted for persons without checking accounts.

The new service is in accordance with the modern trend to make banks more generally useful to the public. Through the medium of the "register check" anyone may now write a personal check at a cost which is said to be less than the average charge for other existing methods of remittance.

Under the new service users are not required to open an account nor to maintain a deposit balance. Neither identification nor signature cards are required. A person wishing to use the service simply fills out the check and attached stub in accordance with instructions printed thereon, presents it at a "register check" window and pays the amount of the check plus a fee of 10 cents. The bank teller numbers the check, puts it through a protectograph which cuts the amount payable on the check and stub. The stub serves as the user's record of the transaction.

Although "register check" service is offered for the first time through the First National Bank of Boston, it is expected that the use of this new type of check will shortly become quite general throughout the country as an important addition to present day banking service.

SEC Gives Odd-Lot Data

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission reports these transactions by customers with odd-lot dealers or specialists on the New York Stock Exchange: For August 9, 5229 purchases, involving 139,494 shares; 5407 sales, involving 129,308 shares.

Fur Sales in 1937 Put at $550,000,000 Gain of 31 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York—The most irresistible sales equipment the fur industry has possessed in years is being supplied by pelts of all colors, coats of all lengths and style deliberations ranging from the chunky swagger to the slim princess silhouette, according to a review by Dun & Bradstreet.

"Volume built up during the 1936 season, despite the mild winter," says the survey, "gave incontestable evidence of the indispensability of furs to any correct fashion interpretation. Differing from the trend of a year ago, preference has shifted strongly to the higher-priced garments, quality having become the dominating factor influencing sales decision.

Retail Sales Up

"Retail sales of furs during the first seven months of the current year ranged from 29 to 35 per cent more than the value for the corresponding 1936 period. Most of the gain was accumulated during the first quarter, supplemented by the contraseasonal rise in July, when many stores launched Summer promotional events.

"With the peak of the selling season ahead, conservative trade estimates place the total 1937 retail sales at $550,000,000, an increase of 31 per cent over the preliminary 1936 figure of $420,000,000, which was up 40 per cent from 1935 at $300,000,000.

"Consumer resistance to prevailing prices has been evident in only isolated instances during the August sales. Most purchasers doubtless realized that the advance of 15 to 35 per cent from the 1936 level would be extended before the opening of the Winter season, when retailers' price tags will include the higher quotations on most raw and dressed furs, as well as the additions to manufacturers' operating and distributing costs.

Raw Markets Busy

"Going ahead of the accelerated pace evident during 1936, trading in the raw and dressed fur markets has been at a faster momentum this year. In some months the turnover of pelts reached a six-year high. Manufacturers' purchases widened, as operating schedules were lifted to turn out garments to a value of 30 to 40 per cent greater than last season's production.

"After an unbroken rise since last November, sales in March, according to statistics compiled by the American Fur Merchants' Association, reached $5,705,000. This was the largest amount for any month in nearly seven years, as it exceeded every previous figure since September, 1931, when $6,609,000 was recorded. April almost equaled it at $5,378,000," concludes the report.

Canadian Trade In 6 Months Best In 7-Year Period

OTTAWA (CP)—Canada's total trade in the first six months of 1937 was higher than in any corresponding period since 1930, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The total was $907,000,000 compared with $718,000,000 in the same period of 1936; $612,000,000 in 1935; $598,000,000 in 1934; $404,000,000 in 1933; $498,000,000 in 1932; $654,000,000 in 1931 and $991,000,000 in 1930.

Exchange of goods between Canada and the United States in the six months reached the highest point since 1930, amounting to $475,175,000 compared with $349,523,000 in 1936; $317,472,000 in 1935; $292,678,000 in 1934; $180,974,000 in 1933; $268,053,000 in 1932; $373,646,000 in 1931, and $596,938,000 in 1930.

Trade with the United Kingdom made the best showing since 1929 when the total was $218,356,000. The total in the first six months of 1937 was $246,167,000 compared with $215,848,000 in 1936; $169,948,000 in 1935; $184,378,000 in 1934; $128,606,000 in 1933; $108,348,000 in 1932; $128,155,000 in 1931, and $172,710,000 in 1930.

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Small Grain Crops This Year Range High in Quality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—With few exceptions, small grain crops this year are superior in quality to the 1936 crops, based on inspection records covering July receipts at representative markets.

Only soft red winter wheat was reported by the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics as "distinctly inferior" in quality. Early marketings of eastern barley indicate that the supply which will meet the grade requirements for malting barley this year is not likely to be any greater than last year; but western barley is fully equal in quality to the 1936 crop.

Hard red winter and white wheat are running superior in quality to early marketings last year, the Bureau points out. Inspections of hard red winter wheat during July showed that 70 per cent graded No. 2 or better as compared with 62 per cent in July last year. Sixty per cent graded into the superior sub-class dark hard winter as compared with 70 per cent last year, and a very small percentage graded smutty or contained excess moisture.

Receipts of white wheat, principally in the Pacific Coast states, showed 93 per cent grading No. 2 or better, compared with 91 per cent last year. Seventy-seven per cent of the white wheat was classified as hard white as compared with 30 per cent in 1936, and only seven per cent of July receipts last year graded smutty.

Canadian Wheat Export Price Up Sharply in Year

OTTAWA (CP)—The average export price of Canadian wheat during the crop year which ended July, 1937, was $1.13 a bushel, according to a report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the two preceding years it was 82 cents, and in 1934 it was 71 cents.

Toward the end of the crop year prices rose considerably, and in the four months from April to July, both inclusive, they averaged $1.33 a bushel. The July average was as high as $1.42.

During the crop year 174,858,160 bushels of Canadian wheat were exported; and this volume fetched $198,403,951. In the previous crop year a total of 232,019,649 bushels brought $190,176,575.

Somewhat similar conditions reflected themselves in the export of wheat flour. During the crop year which ended last month 4,525,665 barrels were exported, at a price of $23,421,587; but the larger volume of 4,978,917 barrels in the preceding year sold at $20,020,094.

Goodrich Nets $1.90 Share in 6 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron Ohio, reported consolidated net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $4,010,697 after charges, equal after preferred dividends to $1.90 a common share. This compared with $2,727,606 or $1.47 a common share in the first half of last year.

David M. Goodrich, chairman of the board, stated net sales in the first half of this year were the highest in the company's 67-year history and showed a gain of approximately 19 per cent over the like 1936 period.

Directors declared a common dividend of 50 cents payable Sept. 30 to stock of record Sept. 18. The last payment was the same amount.

United Air Lines Cuts Net Loss in Second Quarter

CHICAGO (AP)—United Air Lines Transport Corporation reported consolidated net loss for the second quarter of $59,949, or 4 cents per share, after all shares, compared with a net loss of $402,735, or 27 cents, the first quarter. In the 1936 second quarter net income was $222,625, or 21 cents a share.

Second quarter operating revenues were $2,503,023, compared with $2,622,845 the corresponding 1936 period.

Window Glass Production

NEW YORK (AP)—July window glass production totaled 1,320,406 cases, representing operations of 61 per cent capacity, the Window Glass Manufacturers Association announces. Production for the first cases, representing a rate of 68 per cent capacity. A case is 50 square feet of glass.

Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est) 600,000
Previous day 600,000
2937 sales to date 600,000
2936 sales to date 2,215,000

Stocks Irregular In Quiet Market; Bonds Are Uneven

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—Stock market prices suffered mild erosion after an uneven rally today. Demand for steels, coppers and specialties helped inject energy into the list during the middle of the session, but failure of other groups to respond seemingly discouraged traders and equities were allowed to drift irregularly lower.

Transactions ran at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Gainers included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, National Steel, Republic, Anaconda, Kennecott, International Nickel, General Motors, Chrysler, Motor Products, Sears Roebuck, Macy, Oliver Farm Equipment, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, General Electric, du Pont, Omnibus, International Mercantile Marine, Allis Chalmers, Pacific Mills, Pittsburgh Coal, National Gypsum and Coty.

Under pressure were U. S. Rubber, International Harvester, Boeing, American Telephone, Public Service of New Jersey, American Smelting, St. Joseph Lead, Shell Union Oil, Pure Oil, Texas Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony, Santa Fe, Pennsylvania, and Schenley.

American & Foreign Power issues were buffeted by offerings prompted by the far-eastern hostilities. The company has properties in Shanghai.

Japanese Bonds Again Weak

Further losses were reported today in Japanese loans in the bond market but selling was less insistent than in previous sessions. Japan 6½s fell about 2 points to a new low and similar declines took place in Tokyo Electric Light 6s and Tokyo City 5½s.

Domestic corporate bonds for the most part stayed in a restricted path as the financial district waited for autumn trends in money and business to shape up more clearly. United States Treasury issues showed narrow gains both ways and top-grade corporate loans also were lacking in decisive movement.

Small gains in Santa Fe 4s, Armour 4s, Bethlehem 3¾s and Shell Union 3½s were balanced by dips in American Water Works 6s, Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

A few secondard rails skidded for small losses, including St. Paul 5s, Frisco 4½s and Missouri Pacific 5s '77F.

Missouri-Kansas-Texas 5s were off more than a point on a single transaction.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18 (AP)—The curb market lacked rallying power in quiet dealings today. Price shifts were narrow and plus and minus signs were fairly evenly distributed. Record crude oil production and demand for gasoline seemed to have little effect on the oil shares. Creole Petroleum and International Petroleum slid fractionally lower while Sunray Oil and Cosden were unchanged.

Utilities lagged as traders scanned the business horizon for encouraging signs. Electric Bond & Share, American Gas & Electric and United Gas gave up minor fractions. American Superpower and Niagara Hudson Power improved a little.

Losers included Fairchild Aviation, Pennroad, Technicolor, Eagle Picher, Fisk Rubber, St. Regis Paper, Hearns Stores and Hecla.

A little on the upside were United Wall Paper, Wright Hargreaves, Pan American Airways and New Jersey Zinc.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Beech-Nut Pack.Co	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Kim-Clark Corp	50c	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Kysor Heat. Co	15c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Maryld. Fund	2½c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Oneida Ltd.pt. pf	6¼c	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Suthid Pap Co	20c	Sep. 30	Sep. 20
Un.Dyewood Corp	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10

Increased

El Paso Nat Gas	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 30
Hum. Oil & Ref.	62½c	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Nat Standard Co	50c Q	Sep. 24	Sep. 10
Prentice-Hall Inc	$1.20	Sep. 1	Aug. 20

Initial

Basic Dol. Inc	20c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Colonial Fin. Co, Lima, Ohio	25c	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Fulton B&C Mills	50c	Aug. 31	Aug. 20

Interim

Deli Bata. Rub Co	6%	.....	.....

Acumulated

W Vir W S Co 8$pf	$3	Oct. 1	Sep. 15

Special

Viking Pump Co	25c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

Regular

Amer Shipbdg Co	50c Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Associates Inv Co	75c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 15
Associates Inv Co pf	5% $1.25 Q	Sep. 20	Sep. 15
Bank of Great Neck (L I)	75c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Beech-Nut Pack Co	$1 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Black Clawson Co pf	6% $1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 25
Bridgeport GL Co	50c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Brown Fence & Wire Co B old	30c	Aug. 31	Aug. 16
Calumet & Hecla Cons Copper Co	35c	Sep. 16	Sep. 1
Carnat Co 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Chesapeake Corp	75c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 9
Colonial Fin Co (Lima, Ohio 6% pf	$1.37½ Q	Sept. 1	Aug. 14
Duncan M 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	.....
Gen PS Ut $5 pf	$1.25 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Goodrich (BF) Co	50c	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Goodrich (BF) Co 5% pf	$1.25 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 18
Hawaiian Sumatra Plt Ltd	50c	Sep. 1	Aug. 23
Institutional Secur Ltd (Bank Group Shares) Cl A	3c	Oct. 1	Aug. 31
Kimberly-Clark Cp	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Kimberly-Clark Cp pf	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 11
Kysor Heater Co	15c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
McCahan Sug Ref & Mol Co 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 18
Maryland Fund	5c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Mergenthaler Lino	50c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 28
Michigan Cities NG	2c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
Mississippi Val PS 6% pf B	$1.50 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Nat Sug Rfg Co	50c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 4
New Eng T&T	$1.50 Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 10
Newmont Min Co	75c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Niles-Bement-Pond Co	50c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 4
Oneida Ltd. 7% pfc pf	43¾c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Oneida, Ltd	25c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Panther Oil Co	2½c Q	Aug. 28	Aug. 18
Pacific Mills	50c Q	Sep. 10	Aug. 30
Pitts Young & Ash Pr 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Prentice-Hall, Inc. $3 pf	$1.50 Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Reliance Grain Co, Ltd. 6½% pf	$1.62½ Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Schenley Dist Cp	75c Q	Sep. 30	Sep. 16
Schiff Co	50c Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
do 3½% pf	$1.37½ Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
So Acid & Sul Co, Inc 7% pf	$1.75 Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
So Colo Power 7% cum pf	1.75	Sep. 15	Aug. 31
Transcone & Wms Steel Forg Corp	15c Q	Sep. 2	Aug. 28
Unit Dyewood Cp	25c Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Upson Co	12½c	Aug. 16	Aug. 5
Viking Pump Co	25c	Sep. 15	Sep. 1
do pf	60c Q	Sep. 15	Sep. 1

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.80a)	1	49½	49½	49½	Aug11
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	1	84	84	84	Aug17
33⅝	15	Adams Exp (.90g)	5	19⅝	18½	18½	— ½
28⅝	23½	Adams-Millis (3)	1	28	28	28	
28	28	Addressograph (1.60)	6	34	34	34	Aug16
6⅝	3	Advance Rumely	2	3	3	3	— ⅛
80⅝	64½	Air Reduction (1a)	6	71⅝	71	71	— ½
9¼	2⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅝	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	4	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅝	3⅝	Alleghany	11	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
84½	33	Allen pf xw	3	38	38	38	Aug17
39⅝	34½	Allied pf 630 ww	1	38¾	38⅝	38⅝	+ ⅛
39	34	Allied pf 630 ww	3	39½	39	39	Aug17
83½	32½	Alleg pr pf	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
48⅝	30½	Alleg Stl (1.20g)	3	38	38	38	
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	1	17½	17½	17⅝	—1
266½	216	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	2	240⅝	240	240	—1¼
17½	17	Allied Kid (1a)	1	17	17	17	
23¼	20	Allied Mills (2g)	4	24	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
21⅞	18	Allied Stores (.20a)	14	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
86	74	Allied Stores pf (5)	1	7	8	78	Aug16
63½	37	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	30	73⅝	73¼	73⅝	
30⅝	21½	Alpha P Cem (1)	2	25	25	25	Aug17
9⅞	4¼	Amal Leather	1	8⅝	8¾	8¾	Aug16
57¼	34½	Amal Leather pf (3)	2	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Aug 9
114⅝	86	Amerada (2)	10	97	96	96½	+1⅛
101½	83	Am Ar Ch Del (2½g)	4	97½	97	97	Aug16
41⅝	30½	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅝
80⅝	57¼	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	4	65¾	65½	65½	Aug16
121	96¼	Am Can (4a)	4	109	109	109	+ ½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	1	156¾	156⅝	156⅝	Aug17
71	46	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	3	51½	50¾	50¾	— ⅛
104½	77	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	2	79¾	79¾	79¾	Aug17
32¾	28	Am Ch & Cable (⅝g)	26	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
149	116	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	143	141	143	Aug16
112	88	Am Chicle (4a)	5	111	111	111	—1
23¾	13¾	Am Colortype	1	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
30¾	20½	Am Comal Alcohol	3	24	24	24	— ⅛
33¾	25	Am Crystl Sug (3½g)	3	27½	27½	27½	Aug17
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	5	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
17	10½	Am European	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Aug 9
13¾	6½	Am & Foreign Pow	135	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—1
58⅞	37	Am & For P $6 pf	3	49	48	49	—1
68⅞	46	Am & For P $7 pf	3	60	48	48	—3
38½	18½	Am & For P 2 pf	19	23½	20⅝	20⅝	—3¾
21	14¼	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Leather	10	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
66¾	38½	Am Hide & L pf (5)	1	43½	43½	43½	— ½
52⅝	40¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Aug17
4¾	2½	Am Ice	3	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	Aug17
27½	17½	Am Ice pf (1g)	3	27	27	27	Aug17
17¾	12¼	Am International	13	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	Aug17
68⅛	37	Am Locomotive	14	51¼	49⅝	49⅝	—1⅝
125	101¼	Am Locomotive pf	1	113⅞	113⅞	113⅞	Aug17
20⅜	18⅜	Am M & Fdy (¾g)	10	18¾	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅝
13⅜	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¾g)	5	57	56¼	56½	+ ⅛
139½	112	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Aug11
16½	7	Am Power & Light	17	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
97⅛	49¼	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	1	63	63	63	
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	1	54½	54½	54½	Aug17
29½	18⅜	Am Rad & St S (.80)	40	32	31¾	31¾	— ⅛
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll Mill (1.10a)	61	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1⅛
101⅝	101¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	9	101½	101½	101½	
36	26⅜	Am Safety Raz (2)	1	27½	27½	27½	+ ½
29	23¼	Am Seating (¾g)	2	27	27	27	— ⅛
105¾	79¼	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	21	97	96½	96½	—1⅜
154	138½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	143	143	143	Aug13
97⅛	53¼	Amal Sugar (3a)	3	56⅝	56	56	— ⅛
73¼	48⅝	Am Sti Fdrs (1½g)	16	53½	53½	53½	— ⅜
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1½g)	5	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
58⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (2)	2	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	Aug17
143¾	124½	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	6	127	127	127	Aug17
25⅞	21¼	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	6	23¾	23½	23¾	Aug17
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	170½	169¾	169¾	— ⅜
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	4	79⅝	79¼	79¼	— ⅜
99¾	74½	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	81	80½	80½	— ½
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	140	139¾	139¾	+1¾
20½	11⅝	Am Type Founders	7	13⅜	13½	13⅜	— ⅛
29½	15¾	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	27	19¾	18⅞	19⅜	+ ⅜
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	2	93	93	93	Aug11
14¾	7¾	Am Woolen	12	11	11	11	
79	54½	Am Woolen pf (3c)	6	70	69¾	68¾	—1⅜
20	6⅝	Am Zinc L & S	6	15⅝	15⅜	15⅝	
185	100	Am Zinc L & S pf	1	175	175	175	Aug 9
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Aug16
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	79	61¼	59¾	60	— ⅛
97	79	Anacon W&C (2½g)	3	84	84	84	Aug16
24¾	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	4	23¾	23	23	— ¾
37½	18	Andes Copper	1	27	27	27	Aug17
10¾	5½	A P W Paper	2	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+ ⅜
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	1	108¾	108¾	108¾	+ ¼
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	33	13⅜	13⅛	13¼	— ⅛
93½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	93	92	92	—1
126	96	Armour IL pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Aug17
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1½g)	14	64¾	62¾	63¾	— ⅝
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	2	9¾	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
34¾	15⅝	Assd Dry Goods	9	19¼	19	19	— ¼
101	85	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Aug17
125	112	Assd D G 2 pf (3½g)	+1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49¾	Associates Invest (3)	1	51½	51½	51½	+ ½
94¾	69½	Atch T & S F (2g)	13	80	77¼	77¼	—2
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	4	98	98½	98½	—1½
55½	44½	Atl Coast Line	5	52¼	51¾	51¾	
29	14½	Atl Gulf & W In	1	18	18	18	+1
44	20¾	Atl G & W In pf	1	25	25	25	
37	27¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	29¼	29	29	
116½	107	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	109	109	109	Aug12
18½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
52⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50	50	50	
94	68½	Atlas Pwdr (2½g)	1	80	80	80	
18¼	11⅞	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
34¼	13½	Auburn Auto	9	17⅛	17	17	— ⅜
9½	5¾	Austin Nichols	1	6	6	6	Aug17
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	11	6¾	6½	6½	— ⅛
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	8	5⅜	5½	5½	
9½	4⅜	Baldwin Loco asd	7	5⅝	5½	5½	
23⅜	20⅝	Baldwin Loco ct wi	42	23¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅝
120	70	Baldwin Loco pf	5	95½	91	95½	Aug13
120	73½	Baldwin Loco pf asd	1	100½	100½	100½	+10½
40½	20¾	Balt & Ohio	26	27½	27½	27⅝	— ¼
47¾	27¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	32	32	32	
45	35½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44½	44½	44½	Aug13
43⅜	27⅝	Barber Co (¾g)	3	31	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
32	22	Barker Bros	2	27½	27	27¼	+ ¼
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	16	25½	25	25	
20¼	13⅞	Bayuk C (.85½g)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Aug13
28⅜	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	3	25⅝	25⅜	25⅝	+ ⅛
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	103½	103½	103½	Aug 9
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	112½	112½	112½	Aug13
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	13½	13½	13½	Aug16
88⅛	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	88¼	88¼	88¼	Aug 4
30½	18⅜	Bendix Aviat (⅝g)	6	20¾	20½	20⅝	
23¾	20⅜	Benef In Ln (1.20g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ¼
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	50½	50½	50½	+ ½
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	40	101⅜	100⅝	100⅞	— ⅛
20	17	Beth Steel 6% pf (1)	2	19	18¾	19	+ ¼
120½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	6	118½	118	118	Aug16
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (2g)	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Aug16
38	24	Bilk & Decker (¾g)	4	27¾	27½	27½	— ⅛
39⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	2	34½	34	34	— ¼
49⅜	27½	Boeing Airplane	17	35⅞	34⅝	34⅝	—1⅛
48¼	37	Bohn Alum (3)	3	45¾	45½	45½	Aug17
25	23⅞	Bond Stores (1.60)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	— ⅛
28	21⅛	Borden (1.60)	14	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞	
49¾	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	1	49⅛	48½	48⅝	— ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	2	9	9	9	Aug17
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Aug17
35⅜	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	34	33¾	33¾	
23¼	15	Bridgpt Brass (.40g)	19	16¾	18¼	16⅜	— ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	22	48	47	47	— ⅝
53½	41⅜	Briggs & Strat (3)	1	49	49	49	+2
47	37¾	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	1	36½	36½	36½	
8	2¾	Bklyn & Queens T	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
18⅜	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ½
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	17	22¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¾
102¼	62½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	68½	68½	68½	Aug14
52¾	26¼	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	1	28½	28½	28½	— ⅛
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	4a¼	45¼	45¼	Aug13
24¼	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	2	18¾	18	18¼	+ ¼
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	16	19	18½	18½	— ¼
14¾	7½	Budd Mfg	7	10¾	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	9	8¼	8¼	8¼	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (1)	5	36¾	36	36	
63¾	50½	Bulova Watch (4a)	8	56½	55⅝	55⅝	— ⅞
18⅜	16¼	Burlington Mills (1)	7	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	12	30	29¾	29⅞	
11¾	4½	Bush Terminal	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Aug16
30	15	Bush Term 7% deb	4	18¼	17½	17½	Aug10
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.80)	4	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
36½	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	4	32½	32¼	32¼	
8¼	4⅛	Butte Cop & Zinc	9	6⅝	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
33¾	17½	Byers Co	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	—1⅛
34⅞	25¼	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	29	29	29	
48⅜	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	5	37	36¾	36¾	— ⅛
81½	60	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	81½	81½	81½	Jul 2
30	3⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	97	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
20⅝	12	Calumet & H (1.10g)	16	16½	15¾	15¾	— ¼
37¾	24	Campbell Wy (1)	9	32¾	31¼	31½	—1½
38¼	23½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	15	27⅞	26	26	— ⅞
17½	11⅜	Canadian Pacific	13	12	11⅞	12	+ ⅛
61¼	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	3	48	45	45	Aug17
18⅛	13⅜	Cap Adm A (.50g)	1	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	Aug13
35⅜	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	2	32	31½	31½	— ⅜
8¾	6¾	Carriers & G (.10g)	4	7	7	7	— ⅛
191⅝	138	Case (J I)	4	182	181	181	Aug17
100	85	Caterpil Tractr (2)	3	98	98	98	— ⅜
105½	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (3)	1	104	104	104	— ⅜
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	11	38	37⅜	37⅞	— ⅛
115	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	109	109	109	Aug16
48¾	36⅛	Celotex (.60g)	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	—1
30¾	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	31½	31	31½	+ ¼
13⅜	6½	Cent Pdy	2	7¾	7¾	7¾	
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	1	20	20	20	+ ⅜
11¼	11	Cent Violeta Sug	4	13½	13½	13½	Aug 6
14½	8½	Century Rib M (.30g)	4	9½	9½	9¼	Aug16
88⅜	60	Cerro de Pasco (4)	10	75¾	74¼	74¼	— ¾
23⅜	11¾	Certain-teed	12	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
43¼	35½	Champ Pap 'G P (3)	3	38	38	38	— ⅛
48	14¼	Checker Cab	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
68⅝	50½	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	91	51½	50	50½	+ ¼
100	90¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	91½	91½	91½	+1¼
90¼	67	Ches Corp (3)	1	67	67	67	—1
49¾	31½	Chi & E Ill	3	3	3	3	
13⅛	8½	Chi & E Ill pf	3	7	7	7	Aug16
6¾	2	Chi & N W	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
19½	9¾	Chi & N W pf	1	11	11	11	
4	2	Chi Ot West	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Aug17
18½	8⅝	Chi Ot West pf	4	10⅜	10¼	10½	
32	24½	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ⅛
3½	1¾	Chi M St P & P	1	3	3	3	Aug17
7¾	3¼	Chi M St P & P rd	3	3¾	3½	3⅞	— ⅛
33	21	Chi Pneu T	4	26⅝	26	26	— ⅛
42⅝	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	6	43¾	41½	41½	— ½
3¾	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	3¾	3½	3½	— ⅛
8¼	3⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	Aug18
16⅜	4¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ¼
37⅛	14	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	3	14½	14¼	14½	Aug16

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
22½	16¾	Chick Cot Oil	4	17⅜	17½	17⅜	Aug17
13½	9⅛	Childs Co	8	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
136½	94	Chrysler (7g)	33	117⅞	115¾	115¾	— ¾
21½	17¼	City Ice & F (2)	3	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
10⅜	6⅝	City Stores	2	8	8	8	— ⅛
48⅜	23½	Clark Equip't (1.20g)	7	40¾	40	40	— ½
49½	25	Clev Cliffs Ir (1g)	3	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	—1⅝
70	32½	Climax Prod (1g)	6	38⅞	38½	38⅝	— ⅛
170½	122¼	Coca-Cola (3)	1	139	139	139	Aug16
160	86½	Coca-Cola A (2)	3	88	88	88	+ ½
38¾	17⅝	Colgate-Palm (⅝)	3	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103	103	103	
62¾	47½	Coll & Alk (6g)	6	54½	54	54½	+ ⅜
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
33	28	Columb B S A (1.60g)	2	29	28½	28½	— ⅛
21½	20	Columb B S B (1.60g)	1	28½	28½	28½	Aug17
30½	10	Colum Gas (.90g)	83	13¾	13	13	— ⅝
102	80	Colum Gas pf A (6)	3	94	93	93	—1½
39½	28½	Colum Pict pf(11a)	4	30⅞	30½	30½	Aug17
46½	28¾	Colum Pict pf (3

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Wool Market Continues Firm But Very Quiet

Weekly Wool Review

The market for wool in Boston is firm but decidedly quiet. The usual August lull is making itself felt, and wool men are taking advantage of the breathing spell to get in their vacations, frequently stretching out week-ends from Wednesday to Monday instead of Friday to Monday.

Inquiries for wool are in the market in a limited way, but actual trading is even more restricted. Most of the activity is traceable to a filling-in demand by mills which are working on orders. Significantly, such business as is transacted, is at firm prices with a slight tendency toward advance. A few mills apparently are able to book additional orders for goods. The substantial backlog of a few months back, are rapidly dwindling.

World Wool Position Strong

Raw wool is in a firm position the world over and opinion in trade circles is fairly unanimous that a good buying movement is in the making and that when the holiday season ends, demand will improve considerably. Increased purchasing power is held by these observers to indicate a renewal of volume trading in the not distant future.

Wool goods holds the key to the present lull, observers declare, and the wool market awaits the anticipated pick-up in demand for goods to stimulate the renewed buying of raw wool. Tropical worsted lines, opened some weeks ago, are not moving freely enough as yet to be called encouraging.

Activity in women's wear appears to be dwindling. The sports wear and coarse woolen lines that gave evidence of moving in volume, have reverted to a lethargic position. Knitted swim garments are to be opened for the new season soon.

Western Buying Dwindles

Meanwhile wool buyers in the West are shaving down their activities. Most of the present small volume of such buying is being done on order. Prices are about the same as in recent weeks, on a clean, delivered East basis.

Graded combing Minnesota fleeces are being sold around 44 cents in the grease for three- eighths and 42 cents for quarter-blood for bright wools of good character. Graded territory wools of three-eighths and finer are moving in small, scattered lots. Prices for clean Texas wools of French combing type are around 95 cents, landed Boston. Some imported wools are being sold, including choice warp 64@70s grade Australian in the vicinity of 80c, clean, in bond.

Mohair is in small demand and supplies are equally scarce, so that quotations are firmly held. A limited call for ordinary kid hair at $1 has resulted in some trading.

Money Markets

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com paper			
Prime	1 @1¼	1 @1¼	%
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1¼
Bar silver	44¾c	44¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	¾@1	¾@1	¾@1
Time Money	1¼@1½	1¼@1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
60 days	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
90 day	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
4 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛
5-6 months	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛	⅛@ ⅛

London Quotations

3 mos bills	⅛%
Short bills	⅛%
Bar silver	19 11d
Bar gold	139s 6d
Bar silver	19 12d
Bar gold	139s 4½d

3 mos bills	⅛%
Short bills	⅛%
Bar silver	19 11d
Bar gold	139s 6d
Bar silver	19 12d
Bar gold	139s 6d

Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	2%	Buenos Aires	3½
Boston	2	Calcutta	3
Chicago	2	Copenhagen	4
Cleveland	1½	Danzig	4
Dallas	2	Lisbon	4½
Kansas City	2	London	2
Minneapolis	2	Helsingfors	4
New York	1½	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	2	Oslo	4
Richmond	2	Ottawa	2½
San Francisco	2	Paris	4
St. Louis	2	Prague	3
Athens	6	Riga	5
Amsterdam	2	Rome	4½
Berne	1½	Stockholm	2½
Berlin	4	Sofia	5
Bombay	3	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2	Vienna	3½
Bucharest	4½	Warsaw	8
Budapest	4		

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.98⅞	$4.8397
Cables	4.99⅞	4.98⅞	4.8397
France—franc	.0375	.0378	.1
Belgium—belga	.1688	.1694	.1905
Swits'l'd—franc	.2297	.2297	.4
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4023	.4023	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5816	.5816	.4
Sweden—krone	.2571	.2571	.4537
Norway—krone	.2507	.2506	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2238	.2237	.4537
Spain—peseta	.1	.1	.2357
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1900	.1888	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	.1
Finland—finm'k	.0251	.0251	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1875	.1875	.1859
Poland—zloty	.1894	.1894	.1859
Port'gal—escudo	.0454	.0454	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0298

South America

Argentina—peso†	.3020	.3020	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0480	.0480	.0600
Chile—peso†	.0360	.0360	.3008
Peru—sol	.2450	.2450	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5450‡	.5000‡	1.7510

Far East

Japan—yen	.2910	.2903	.4640
India—rupee	.3767	.3761	.4736
Java—florin	.5118	.5118	.4056
Hong Kong—dol	$31.97	$31.97	*
Shanghai—dol	.3030	.3030	*
Sts Stmnts—dol	.4862	.4859	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5015	.5025	.5000

Canada

Canada—dollar	.9090	.9093	1.0131

Mexico

Mexico—peso	.2760	.2760	.4640

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‖Nominal.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on Aug. 16: Receipts, $18,806,385; expenditures, $26,119,704; balance, $2,823,325,038; customs receipts for the month, $30,143,898. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $700,704,346; expenditures, $993,382,384, including $280,000,343 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $292,678,038; gross debt, $36,591,346,665, a decrease of $26,226 under the previous day; gross of $26,226 under the previous day; gold assets, $12,918,024,460, including $1,504,896,416 of inactive gold.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¼s '41	106.16	106.16	106.16
82 3¼s '46-43	106.30	106.30	106.30
3 3¼s '46-44	106.31	106.31	106.31
10 4s '54-44	113.10	113.10	113.10
6 3s '46-43	104.10	104.13	104.13
10 3¼s '46-46	105.11	105.11	105.11
94 4¼s '52-47	116.31	116.31	116.31
29 3¼s '43-45	109	109	109
27 2½s '53-49	98.25	98.23	98.24
15 2¾s '54-51	100.5	100.5	100.5
7 3s '55-51†	102.7	102.5	102.5
21 2¾s '60-58	101	101	101

Federal Farm Mortgage

3 2¾s '30-52	100.4	100.1	100.1
3 3s '45-44	102.30	102.28	102.28

Home Owners' Loan

65 2¾s '48-39	100.30	100.28	100.30
40 2¾s '44-42	100.19	100.15	100.15
12 4s '52-44	102.22	102.20	102.22

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104	104	104
11 Alleghany 5s '44	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Alleghany 5s '49	86¼	86	86
5 Alleghany 5s '50 st	87	87	87
1 Allied Strs 4½s '50	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
49 Am & For P5s 3030	71	70	70½
1 Am Ice 5s '53	100	100	100
6 AmKCChem 5½s '49	104½	104½	104½
1 Am Ind 5½s '49	108½	108½	108½
34 Am T&T 4½s '43	112	111¾	111¾
6 Am T&T 3¼s '56	99½	99½	99½
33 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	104½	104	104½
14 T&Tex Ref 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
7 Anaconda Cop4½s '50	106½	106½	106½
3 Am W W&E 6s '75	108	108	108
2 Arm Del 4s '57	98½	98¾	98½
19 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98½	98½
4 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	108½	108¾	108¾
42 AT&SF 4s '95	114½	110¾	111½
8 A C Line 1st 4s '52	105½	102¾	102¾
5 ACL cl 4s '52	94½	94½	94½
1 A C Line 4½s '64	92½	92½	92½
3 A C Line 5s '65	104½	104½	104½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	45½	45½	45½
14 B&O 1st 5s '48	108	108	108
3 B&O rfg 5s '95	78¼	76	78¼
10 B&O 5s 2000 D	78¾	75½	75½
30 B&O cv 4½s '60	84¾	84½	84¾
14 B&O 4s '48	101½	101½	101½
19 B&O 5s ex W '50	99½	98¾	98¾
1 Bell TPa 5s '48B	117¾	117¾	117¾
3 Beth Stl 4½s'60	106	104¼	105
6 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¾	97¾	97¾
7 BostMe 5s '67	78½	78½	78½
11 BostMe 5s '55	78¾	78¾	78¾
5 BstConM 6½s '34 ct	23	23	23
2 Bkly Rdis 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
5 Bkly UnEllst 5s '50	101	100	100
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	118	115	115
30 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94¼	94¼
13 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106½	106	106
10 Buf Gen El 4½s '61	110¼	110¼	110¼
15 Buf R&P 4½s '57	78½	78½	78½
13 Cal Pack 5s '40	104½	104½	104½
2 Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	29¾	29¾	29¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	113¾	113¾	113¾
30 Can Nat 4s '40 July	116¾	116¾	116¾
3 Can Nat 5s '60 Oct	119½	119½	119½
1 Can Nor 6½s '46	125	125	125
3 Can Pac 5s '54	107¾	107¼	107¾
11 Can Pac 4½s '60	104½	103	103
14 Can Pac 4s perp	85¼	85¼	85¼
5 Carriers & Gen 5s'50	101	101	101
7 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	15½	15½	15½
1 Cen Of Ga EnG 5s'51	102¾	102¾	102¾
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	102¾	103¾	103¾
5 Cen Pac 5s'60	94¾	94½	94¾
25 Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	107½	106¾	106¾
21 Cen R R M J 5s'37	80¾	80¾	80½
1 Certain-td-5½s'48	84¾	84¾	84¾
8 C&O 4½s'92	121¾	121½	121½
6 C&O rfg 3½s'96 E	97¾	97¾	97¾
4 CB&Q 4½s'77	109¾	109½	109½
5 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	106½	106½	106½
11 Chi & E Ill 5s'51	30¼	30½	30¼
4 Chic Gt West 4s'59	28½	28½	28½
30 CMSP & Pac 5s'75	24	23½	23½
103 CMSP&Pac 5s 2000	8	7¾	8
1 Chic&NW 4½s'49	42¾	43¾	42¾
8 Chic&NW rfg 5s 2037	24	23½	23½
6 Chic&NW cv 4½s'49	15	15	16
13 Chic&NW 4½s 2037	24	23	23
10 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	10¾	10¾	10¾
17 CRI&P 4s '88 '60	34	33½	33½
20 CRI&P rfg 5s '34ct	19	18	18
2 Ch Gt West 4s rfg 5s '59	90	90	90
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	109¾	109¾	109¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
13 Ch&Wind 4s '35	103½	103½	103½
3 Cinn Gas&E 3½s '46	91½	91½	91½
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	83¾	83¾	83¾
2 CCC&StL gen 4s '93	101	102	102
2 Clev El Ill 3¾s'65	110	110	110
2 Clev Un Term 5s '73	107½	107½	107½
1 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77C	103	102	103
18 Col & Sou 4½s '60	93	93	93
1 Colum G & El 5s May	101½	101½	101½
10 Colum G & E 5s'1961	99	99¼	100
13 Con T Cred 3½s '51	99¾	99½	99¾
2 Con'l-Inv Tr 3½s'51	103½	103½	102½
10 Con Edis 3½s '66	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '65	105½	105½	105½
11 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106	106	106
14 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
1 ConsubPow 3½s '70	102½	102½	102½
1 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Container Cor 6s'66	105	105	105
1 Crane Co 3½s'51	102	102	102
3 Crown Zell 6s '51	105½	105½	105½
3 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	47½	47½	47½
23 Dayton P&L 3½s '60	104	104	104
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	88¼	86¼	86¼
2 D&RG 4s '36	36½	36½	36½
3 D&RGW 5s 55 Asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Det Ed 5s '33	107½	107½	107½
6 Det Ed 3½s '65	110¾	110½	110½
1 Elect Auto Lite 4s '52	109	109	109
30 Erie rfg 5s '67	69¼	68½	68¾
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	68¼	67¾	68¼
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	98¾	98½	98½
5 Erie gen lien 4s '96	77	76¾	77
1 Erie cv 4s '53 A	77	77	77
1 Erie cv 4s '53 B	77	77	77
1 Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103½	103½	103½
13 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	13¼	13¼	13¼
22 Fla E Cst 5s '74	14½	13½	13½
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	106¾	105¾
1 Gen Mot Acpt 3s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Gen Mot Acpt 3¼s '51	102½	102½	102½
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	81¾	81	81
21 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
1 Goodrich 6s '45	104½	104½	104½
13 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105	104¾	105
1 Gt Nor Ry 3½s '52	117½	117½	117½
6 Gt Nor 4½s '77E	104¾	104½	104¾
12 Gt Nor 4s '46G	130	128¼	130
16 Gt Nor 4s '46H	108½	108¼	108½
10 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	94¾	94	94¾
1 GulfMobAOl 5½s '50	101	101	101
1 Gulf St Util 4s '66	103¾	102¾	102¾
6 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	95¾	95½	95¾
13 Hudson Coal 5s '62A	43	42¼	42½
61 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	71½	68½	68½
34 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	29¾	27½	29
10 Ill Bell Tel 3½s '70B	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	72½	72½	72½
23 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	62¾	62½	62¾
1 IC&CStL&NO 5s'63A	74	74½	74½
7 Ind & Lou 4s '56	29½	29½	29½
17 Ind Un Ry 3½s '66	101½	101½	101½
10 Inland Stl 3¼s '61	105½	105¾	105¾
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s'66	88	88	88
18 Interlake Iron 4s '47	103	103	103
1 Int Gt Nor adj 6s '52	11	10½	10½
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	31	31	31
4 Int Hydro El 6s '44	83¼	83¼	83½
17 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	78½	78	78
1 Int Paper 5s '47	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Int T C A 6½s'47	100	100	100
48 Int T&T cv '39	90¾	88¾	89
9 Int T&T 4½s '53	68½	68¼	68¼
20 Int T&T 5s '55	73¾	72¼	73¼
10 KCFtS & Mem 4s '36	82½	82½	82½
2 KCFtS&M 4s '36 ct	48¾	46¾	46¾
21 K S South 5s '50	84¼	84	84¼
5 K C South 3s '50	85	85	85
4 K C Term 4s '60	103¾	100½	103¼
10 Kings Co Elec 4s '49	107	107	107
1 Kings Pound 4s '45	105	105	105
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	56¾	56¾	56¾
7 Lac Gas 5½s '53	66	66	66
10 Lac Gas 5½s '60D	66	65½	66
1 Lf & West 3s '47	99	99	99
25 Lautaro Nit Inc '25	34½	34½	34½
3 Leh & N Imp 4s '55A	101	101	101
1 Leh C&N 4½s '54C	92	92	92
4 Leh Val NY 4½s '40	95	94½	94½
4 Leh Val 4s 2003	50½	50	50
5 Leh Val TTerms&s'54	100½	100¼	100¼
3 Long Isl gen 4s'38	103¼	103¼	103¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Loril Co 7s'45	128	128	128
2 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	108	108	108
5 LoudN 4½s 2003	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	100	100	100
1 Market St Ry 7s'40	98	96	98
6 McKeshRob 5½s'50	104	104	104
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104½	104½	104½
11 Met Ed 4½s'69	108	108	108
1 MidlEnvRl 5s'61 B	103¾	103¼	103¾
2 Mil El Ry&Lt 5s'51	103¾	104½	103¾
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	20½	20½	20½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	19	19	19
3 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	75	73	73
2 M-K-Tex 4½ 5s'67	63¾	63¾	63¾
20 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	84½	86½	86½
5 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	62	62	62
8 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	36¾	36½	36¾
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	34½	34½	34½
3 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	38¾	38¼	38¼
3 Mo Pac 5s '81 H	38¾	38¼	38¼
10 Mob.&O 4½s '77	38¼	38¼	38¼
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	103½	103½	103½
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	95½	95½	95½
38 Mor&Essex3½s2000	87¾	87	87
5 NashChat&L 4s '78	84½	91½	91½
1 Nassau El 4s '51	48½	48½	48½
22 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	104¾	104¼	104¾
3 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '49	106	106	106
18 Nat Steel 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
3 N O Pub Sv 5s '52A	90	90	90½
1 N O Pub Sv 5s '52B	89¾	89¾	89¾
8 NYC rfg 5s 2013	97½	97	97½
22 NYC 4½s 2013 A	97½	97½	97¾
33 NYC cn 4s'98	97¾	97½	97¾
10 NYC 3½s '48	103	103	103
30 NYC 3½s '52	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 NYC & HR 4½s 2013	97½	97	97
3 NYC & HR 3½s '97	98	97½	98
1 NYC La 6h 3½s '98	90	90	90
7 NY Chi&St L 3s '50	89¾	89	89¾
3 NY Chi&St L 5½s '74 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
4 NY Chi&St L 4½s '78	88	85¾	88
8 NY Chi&St L 4s '78	85¾	85¾	85
2 NYC&StL 4½s '78 A	89¾	89¾	89¾
1 NY Dock Co 5s '39	81	81	81
3 NY Dock Co 4s '51	80½	80½	80½
7 NY Edis 3½s '65	101	101	101
4 NY O H RRR 4s '59	114½	114¼	114½
2 NY W&BR cv 6s '46	27½	27½	27½
3 NY W&BR 4s '50	24	24	24
2 NY W&BR 4s '54	19¾	19¾	19¾
2 NY W&BR 4s '59	22	22	22
1 NY & E Gas 6s '51 A	108½	108½	108½
6 NY Steam 6s '47	106½	106½	106½
1 NY Steam 5s '50	105½	105¼	105½
5 NYWchSoct 4½s '48	13½	12	13½
12 Niag Falls P 5½s '50	104½	104½	104½
1 Niag Sh 1st 5s '57	106½	101¼	101¾
1 Nor Am 1st 5s '96C	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	110½	110½	110½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	106½	106½	106½
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	98	98	98
13 Nor Pac 4s '97	104¾	104	104
7 Nor Pac 3s 2047	75	74¾	74¾
7 Ohio Bd 4s '51	105½	105½	105½
9 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	89¾	89½	89¾
1 Ok Pub Svc 7½s '40	109½	108½	108½
2 Okla G&E 4s '46	103¾	103¼	103¾
1 Ore Sh Line 4s '46	118½	118½	118½
1 Or-Was RR&N 4s '61	106½	106½	106½
1 Pac G&El 3½s '60	99¾	99¾	99¾
8 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	103¾	103¾	103¾
15 Pac G&E 4s '64	107½	107	107½
5 Panhndl E P 1st 4s '52	106¾	106½	106½
1 Para Pwr& Lt 4s '57	83¾	83½	83½
13 Para Pwr 1st 5s '57	118	118	118
1 Pat Pass 6s '49	103½	103½	103½
4 en P&Ld 4½s '51	107½	102¾	102¾
5 Pen Co 4s '63	103½	103	103
1 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	110½	110½	110½
10 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen RR 6s '80	113¾	113¾	113¾
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89¾	89½	89¾
2 Pere Marq 5s '56	100¾	100¾	100¾
2 Pere Marq 4½s '56	95¾	94¾	94¾
14 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111½	111	111
2 Phil Bald&Wash 4s '43	112	112	112
19 PhilBal&W4½s 'SID	113	113	113
19 Phila Co 5s '67	99¾	99¾	99¾
9 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¾	104	104½
32 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	103¾	103½	103¾
2 PhReadC&I 5s '73	24½	24½	24½
10 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25½	25½	25½
1 PCC&StL4½s '63	111¼	111¼	111¼
1 PittB&WVa 4½s '60C	85	85	85
5 Porti Gen E 4½s '60	63¾	63¾	63¾
7 Postal Tel&Cb 5½	30½	30½	30½
8 Purity Bak 5s '48	97¾	97¾	97¾
2 Radio Keith 6s '41	111	111	111
23 Reads 4½s '97 A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Reads 4½s '97 B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	96½	96½	96½
6 Republic Steel 5½s'54	120	120	120
2 Republic Steel 4½s'61	97¾	97¾	97¾
22 Republic Steel 4½s'56	99	99	99
78 Republic Steel 4½s'60	101½	101¼	101½
4 Rio Gr W 1st 4s '39	73¾	72½	72½
10 Rio Gr W cll 4s '49	23	23	23
1 Roch G&E 5s '62 E	106½	105½	105½
1 R I Ark&LaR 4½s '34	18½	18½	18½
4 Saguenay P&L 4½s'66	102	102	102
6 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	22¾	22¾	22¾
2 St L & SF 4½s '78	22½	22½	22½
2 StLSFW 5s 1stcl st	21½	21½	21½
2 St L S F W 5s A	21½	21½	21½
1 StF&SC Bal 4½s '41	120½	120½	120½
11 St L Sou 4s st gtd '31	120½	120½	120½
8 SA&APass 4s'43	80½	80½	80½
30 Seab A L cn 4s 49	17½	17½	17½
4 Sea A L cn 4s	16½	16½	16½
1 Sea A L 6s '45 st	17	17	17
3 Shell Un 2½s '51	89½	89½	89½
1 Silesian Am 7s 41	72½	72½	72½
4 Simmons Co 4s '52	102	101¾	102
8 Skelly Oil 4s 51	101	101	101
11 Socony Vac Oil 2¼s'49	103½	103½	103½
8 So Cal Gas 4½s'47	106½	106½	106½
10 So Cal Gas 4s '60	107½	107½	107½
1 So Cal Pow 6s 47	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 Sou Nat Gas 4½s 51	101	101	101
9 Sou Pac 4½s 68	85½	85	85½
5 So Pac 4½s 49	84½	84½	84½
1 So Pac rfg 4½s 55	105¾	105	106¾
7 So Pac cll 4s 49	93½	92½	93½
32 So Pac 3½s 46	99¾	99¾	99¾
22 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	107½	107½	107½
3 South Ry 6½s 56	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 South Ry 5s 56	73¾	73¾	73¾
3 So Ry 4s St L 51	87	87	87
4 Staley Mfg 4s '48	106¾	105¾	106¾
18 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	98¾	98¼	98¼
7 Studebaker 6s cv '45	118	117	117
7 Ten El Pow 6s'47A	93½	93½	93½
11 T RR A St L 4s '53	118	118¾	118
10 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104½	104½	104½
2 Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	130¾	130¾	130¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	103½	103½	103½
2 Tex & Pac 5s '80D	106	106	106
1 Third Ave 5s '37	90½	90½	90½
8 Third Ave adj 5s '60	47¼	47¼	47¼
1 Third Ave 4s '60	47½	47½	47½
12 TideWatAmerO3½s'63	101	101	101
20 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114	113¾	114
5 Un Pac 3½s '70	97¾	97¾	98
5 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	108	107¾	108
4 Un Pac 3½s '71	97¾	97¾	97¾
3 Un Tel 5½s '42	103	103	103
7 U S Rub 5s '47	107½	107	107
3 Utah L&T'rac 5s '44	20	20	20½
12 Utah P & L 5s '44	103½	103½	103½
4 Vanadium 5s '41	100	100	100
3 Vertient Sug 7s '42 ct	23½	23½	23½
2 Va Ry 5s '62	100	99	99
15 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	105	105
1 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	28¼	28¼	28¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s '76	91½	91

KQV Harks Back To 1914 in Early Experiment Work

With Monitor Newscasters

PITTSBUROH, Penna.—Station KQV here is one of the two pioneer stations east of the Mississippi that is permitted to retain its "K" call which is now officially assigned to stations west of the Mississippi. Claiming to be one of the oldest radiocasters in the world, KQV started experimental radiocasting in 1914 and was officially licensed in 1921.

A sister station of KQV was on board the airship "Dawn" which fell into the ocean shortly after KQV began operation from the plant of its original owners, the old Doubleday-Hill Electric Company in Pittsburgh. The station was incorporated in 1931 as the KQV Broadcasting Company.

H. J. Brennan, president, heads the radiocast company. J. J. Laux manages the station; "Chris" Christensen directs program activities; J. Herbert Angell heads the announcerial staff, and Walter McCoy directs the engineering staff.

The management of KQV attributes much of the station's business due in great part to the ability of Mr. Angell, known simply as "Herb" to the staff. "Herb" has been with KQV since 1931 when he began as a member of the KQV Players and later became an announcer. His dramatic ability therefore serves him well in various types of commercial announcements. KQV maintains a staff of four announcers, as many control operators and a program and business staff of 14 people.

"Ken" Hildebrand of the KQV announcerial staff directs the radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" which are heard daily, except Sundays, at 9:45 p. m. The management believes that it was Mr. Hildebrand's excellent handling of the Monitor news which resulted in h being chosen recently in a competitive audition to announce a Columbia network series of 13 symphony concerts. He has also been recently chosen to head a local sponsored news program.

KQV has devoted particular attention to local programs especially in sports and news. It also maintains the only wire line direct to the Mayor's residence. The station radiocasts its own series of "Fireside Chats" every Thursday evening, a period devoted to civic affairs.

Station KQV operates from studios located in the Chamber of Commerce building in Pittsburgh. Its 500-watt transmitter shares a regional channel of 1380 kilocycles with a station in Ohio. With this power and frequency the management of KQV claims coverage within approximately 60-mile radius of Pittsburgh.

This is article No. 112 in the series. The next will appear on Wednesday, Aug. 25.

Right of Employer To Prefer Charges On Employee Aired

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18 (AP)—The question whether an employer is privileged to file charges against employees under the Wagner Act brought representatives of the strike-besieged Seattle Star and the National Labor Relations Board into disagreement yesterday.

S. S. Hahn, counsel for the newspaper, said he was within his rights when he took the board's regional director a letter protesting alleged violence by the Seattle unit of the American Newspaper Guild. The attorney said he could not deal with a union "engaged in illegal practices."

Mr. Hahn, who characterized the letter as a formal charge, said it was the first time such action had been taken by an employer under the Wagner Act.

Charles W. Hope, regional N. L. R. B. director, said an employer could not file charges against an employee. He said, however, he would accept the missive, which he termed "simply a letter of protest," and place it on file.

Local Classified

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821 Beacon St.—2 to 5 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $40.00 to $65.00
844 Beacon St.—2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $37.50 to $50.00
30 Hemenway St.—2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $35.00 to $42.50
282 Newbury St.—2 to 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $50.00 to $65.00
136 Huntington Ave.—2 rooms, kitchenette, rec. hall and bath $40.00
19 Peterboro St.—2 room, reception hall, kitchenette and bath $40.00
99-103 Norway St.—1 and 2 rooms, kitchenette and bath ..... $27.50 to $32.50
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Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vacations, Camera Club, Etc.

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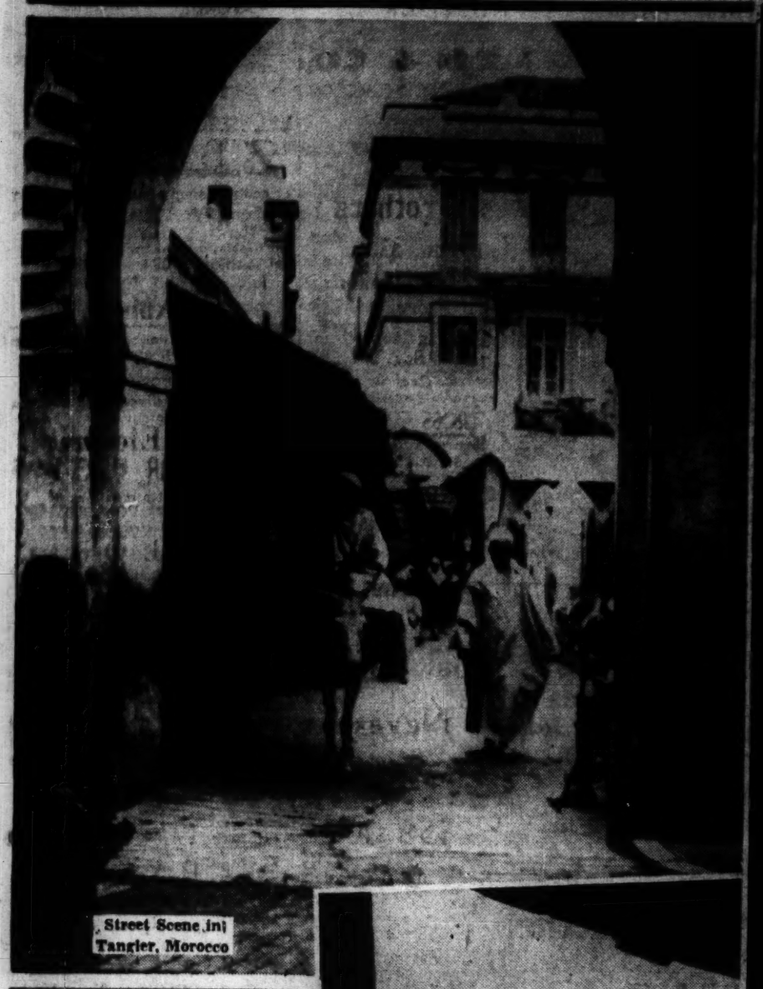
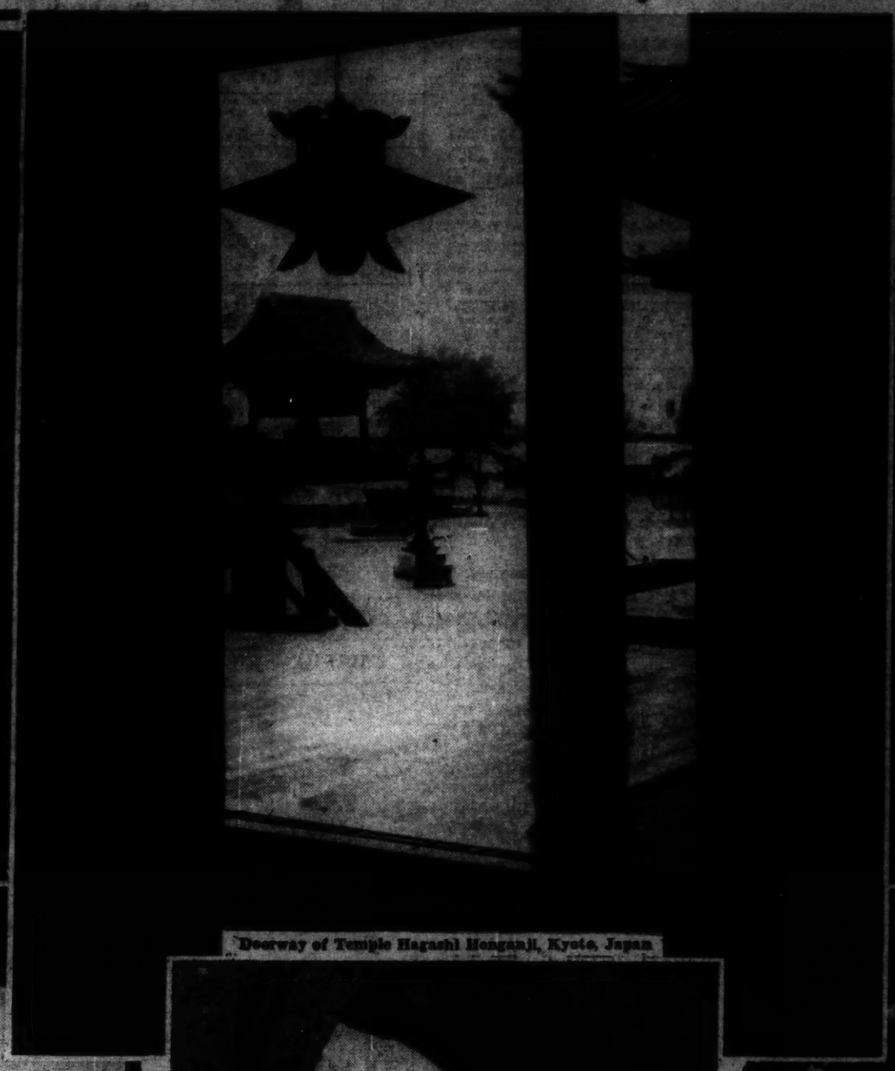


Street Scene in Tangier, Morocco



Doorway of Temple Hagashi Honganji, Kyoto, Japan

Entrance to Sultan's Garden, Tangier, Morocco

Looking Toward the University Buildings, Oxford, England

Diamond Head From the Municipal Baths Near Honolulu

Entrance to Ruins of Water Palace, Djocja, Java

All Photos to Monitor Camera Club From Eleanor N. Knowles, Long Island City, N. Y.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

A quotation by Ruskin on the subject of Artists forms the basis of today's cryptic message:

"SA ED ISA TGARIADI RGIEDI HSF SRD ANCFJEAJ EK ISA DLN FM SED HFGOD, ISA TGARIADI KLNCAG FM ISA TGARIADI EJARD."

Busy as an ANT

Try filling in the blanks in accordance with the definitions given below:

A N T — — — — — —
— A N T — — — — —
— — A N T — — — —
— — — A N T — — —
— — — — A N T — —
— — — — — A N T —
— — — — — — A N T

1—Adversary. 2—A type of bridge construction. 3—Cultivated land, especially in southern United States. 4—Large hairy spiders. 5—The act of commenting freely. 6—Not romantic. 7—An admirer of the fine arts. 8—One who participates in a contest.

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 7-letter words from the 7 letters given below. Use all 7 letters in each word:

ODEENST

What Per Cent?

A used-car dealer bought 48 cars for $3600. He sold 25 of them for $2125. What per cent did he gain on those he sold?

Word Associations

Try classifying the words listed below as indicated by the example checked.

1	summer	coin	
2	sun	spice	
3	flock	oregon	/
4	lead	fish	
5	goose	bird	
6	silk	sheep	
7	film	metal	
8	wool	camera	
9	pepper	measure	
10	salmon	cloth	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

A Dear Price

The surest way to excel in conversation is to listen much, speak little, and say nothing that you may be sorry for.—La Rochefoucauld.

In Lighter Vein

Fake

"Remember that music stool that Ezra bought last week?"

"Yes."

"Well, don't buy one. I went over and twisted it every way—and couldn't get a note out of it."

Not a Diner

Confused Passenger: "Let me off at the next stop, conductor. I thought this was a lunch wagon."—Federal Employees Insurance News.

Ample Directions

"Here, sonny, run and put this parcel on the bus for me."

"What bus?"

"Any bus. It's my husband's dinner, and he works in the Lost Property."—London Daily Herald.

An Aberdeen Custom

"Why did they invite only married folks to their wedding?"

"So all the presents would be clear profit."

Quotation for Today

TRUE happiness never flows into a man, but always out of him. Heaven itself is more internal than external.—NEWMAN.

Brevities

San Francisco Chronicle: To get out an official weather forecast involves the services of at least 100 persons. That would be 99 to predict fair and a defeatist to write in probably.

Detroit Free Press: A science note says that brook trout lose 2.6 per cent of their length out of the water. There is a fisherman's alibi that is an alibi!

St. Louis Star-Times: New Yorkers are complaining about the small type used in the current telephone directory. We don't blame them. It's hard enough to get the right number, even when you can see it.

Milwaukee Journal: The annual waste in lemons, sliced and hooked to the rims of tall glasses, as in the lithographs, is something enormous.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Beowulf Makes New Friends*

By Le Pelley

OOFF—URK—MARMADUKE—
IT IS ALL RIGHT !! BEOWULF LIKES YOU! AND LOOK—SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE ARE HERE TOO ...
WORF—WORF.
GOODNESS—WHAT DOES ALL THIS MEAN ??
I FOUND HIM ... BEOWULF IS THE ONE THAT HAS BEEN BRINGING OUR FOOD !!
AVAST THERE !!!
DON'T BE AFRAID—HE'S A FRIEND OF MARMADUKE.
OH MY
SKIDMORE AND SINGAPORE RAN OFF TO PLAY WITH BEOWULF AND COULDN'T TELL US—BUT WHY DIDN'T YOU GET WORD TO US !!
WHY I SHOULD NOT WANT TO SPOIL ALL THE FUN YOU HAVE HAD LOOKING FOR ME ...!

Animal Town—*Another Type of Diamond*

By Dummer

MR. HIPPO, WE ARE LOOKING FOR DIAMONDS
LET ME THINK—JUST WHAT ARE YOU TALKING ABOUT?
DIAMONDS! SPARKLERS! THEY LOOK SOMETHING LIKE GLASS, ONLY MORE VALUABLE.
I HAVE ONLY MY DIAMOND-BACK.
DID SOMEONE TAKE YOUR DIAMOND AND YOU NOW HAVE IT BACK?
NO ONE TOOK HIM; I'LL GO GET HIM
EXCUSE ME MR. HIPPO, I'M IN A RUSH. SO GLAD YOU HAVE YOUR DIAMOND-BACK. WE ARE AFTER DIAMONDS NOT SNAKES
MEET MY DIAMOND-BACK RATTLESNAKE!
DUMMER

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Recognition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cape Town, S. Af.

Cape Town is marveling over the remarkable manner in which a youth has overcome his disabilities. Blind, paralyzed in all limbs, and confined to a wheel chair for the last 20 years, he has never been known to complain and has always been ready to smile.

He is a Rover Scout; and, on hearing the radiocast by the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, he induced his mother to make up parcels of food and toys and wheel him into the streets in order to find a poor boy to whom he could give the parcels.

Cape Town is now glad to hear that he has been awarded the Cornwell Scout decoration, the highest Scout award for courage, capability, and character.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Famous Lovers

Prepare sets of cards, each of which should bear the "pied" name of a pair of famous lovers—one the name of a woman and the other that of a man. For instance: Jo Ned N Hal—John Alden (when picked out and set to rights); Cap Ill Sir—Priscilla; Even I Angel—Evangeline; Beg Lair—Gabriel; Te dan—Dante; Ice tea br—Beatrice; and so on. Many famous lovers in history can be thought of and "pied" and then set to rights again.

Finding these names from the "pied" letters makes an interesting game, and guests will enjoy making up their own lists, calling out what famous lovers they have found.—Dorothy M., Collingswood, N. J.

Daily Anecdote

A Simple Rule

"How do you attain to such excellence in your profession?" someone asked Sir Joshua Reynolds.

"By observing one simple rule," replied the great artist, "namely, to make each picture the best."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "He is the greatest artist who has embodied in the sum of his works the greatest number of the greatest ideas."

Busy as an ANT: Antagonist, antilever, plantation, tarantulas, commenting, unromantic, dilettante, contestant.

Letter Juggling: Rousted, Dunsent.

What Per Cent?: 33 1-3 per cent.

Word Associations: Summer—summer spot—bird; flock—sheep; lead—metal; rupee—coin; gill—measure; film—camera; wool—cloth; pepper—spice; salmon—fish.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Take Politics Off the Court

THE debate, in the Senate and in the consciences of Americans, over the appointment of Senator Black to the Supreme Court should cause thoughtful citizens to renew the effort to free the court from political pressures.

The President has lost the first opportunity he had to name a member of the court who would be free from the bias which Mr. Roosevelt has charged against conservative judges. He has simply continued if he has not increased the tendency to look on the court as a political body, divided according to economic or social views rather than united on clear-cut legal bases. And the Senate, because of its own clubbish concept of courtesy has abetted the action.

We trust that if further vacancies occur the President, less fearful of having a still conservative court, will be willing to rely more on judicial qualifications. And we believe that any future nomination will receive better scrutiny by the Senate.

Yet Americans are not wholly in the hands of the President and the Senate in the matter of political pressures on the court. The people themselves are partly to blame for such pressures and have the power to remove them. The present situation could not have arisen had not the people put too great a burden on the court.

They have too often made it the custodian of liberties which can be preserved only by the citizen's willingness to understand them and exercise them. They have left to the court decisions which should have been made at the ballot box, decisions on national policy for which the Constitution provides no ready-made legal yardstick. They have too often asked the court to change the Constitution instead of amending it themselves.

Thus they left the constitutional protection of property rights in slaves to bind the court when the Dred Scott decision had to be made. And that decision was reversed not only by amendment but by changes in the Supreme Court. Thus they have put on the court the burden of supplying a concept of interstate commerce which would meet the needs of a national economy which often takes little account of state lines.

The Constitution naturally made no provision for conditions which the framers could not foresee. But it did provide for change, which the framers knew would be inevitable. The people could have adopted an amendment which would have defined interstate commerce. And by amendment they could have redefined "due process of law." That would have reduced that vast no-man's land where judges have had to rely on their own economic and social philosophies rather than on the law, where judges have said due process was not fulfilled because they felt the policy adopted by Congress was unwise.

We trust that Senator Black will rise to the stature of his new office. If so, history may again dissolve widespread objections and fears as it did after Mr. Justice Brandeis' appointment. But most of all we hope the people will recognize their own opportunity to remove from the Supreme Court intolerable political pressures and help the justices by giving them more clearly defined constitutional bases for judgment.

Argosy Aloft

THE quiet way Germany pokes its oar, or rather its propeller, into the trans-Atlantic picture offers quite a contrast to the fuss such flying accomplishments would have aroused not very long ago. One reason, of course, why arrival of the German seaplane Nordmeer at Port Washington brings hardly more than a ripple of newspaper notice is that the north Atlantic already has been pretty thoroughly criss-crossed by flights this summer.

British and American passenger-type planes have been shuttling back and forth for some weeks now, testing out equipment and exploring various routes preparatory to inaugurating regular commercial service across the Atlantic. The Nordmeer's flight from the Azores marks the start of German pioneering on this alluring trade route.

To say that Capt. Joachim H. Blankenburg and his three shipmates found the 2400-mile hop from Horta to Long Island uneventful is saying a lot for aviation and for the Germans in particular. Uneventful in aviation spells precision and safety, factors that assure success for commercial services. It seems like only yesterday that headline readers were holding their breath while Germany's intrepid Wolfgang von Gronau was thrilling the world with his exploits among Greenland icebergs in a series of flights intended to prove the feasibility of flying big seaplanes over the Atlantic by the relatively shorter subarctic route.

If the Nordmeer's flight from the Azores this week was far less eventful than the Greenland Wal's hop-skip-and-jump from Germany to the United States by way of Iceland, Greenland and Labrador five years ago, it is only because the Nordmeer's powerful motors were popping smoothly and her radio direction finder correcting the course with flawless ease.

The maiden westward passage of the Lufthansa's swastika-emblazoned skyboat projects two new factors into trans-Atlantic flying. The first is easily detected by little puffs of smoke from her four roaring exhausts. She's a Diesel-engined monster, a motorship of the skyways as relatively cheap to operate as Diesel-powered surface ships. She burns crude oil instead of gasoline. The other innovation is that she requires a catapult in getting underway. Neither Nordmeer nor her sister ship Nordwind which is to join her soon in a series of experimental flights have power enough to climb out of the water with a full load. By using catapults, the power needed for takeoffs can be used for carrying heavier commercial loads.

One drawback is that the catapult cannot be used in passenger service. The tremendous jerk sustained in being fired off a seadrome is too rigorous for passengers. With cargoes, the catapult is all right. Evidently that is the kind of commerce which most interests the Lufthansa. Plans to adapt its newest dirigible to the use of helium indicate that Germany is coming back to the passenger trade with airships. At any rate the Germans are away to a good start with their Dieselized, catapulting cargo planes. Doubtless they will establish their prospective value as worthy competitors to Pan American during these forthcoming test flights.

Shotgun Tax Legislation

"PASSED but not read," would be an accurate annotation on the Administration's anti-tax-evasion bill unanimously voted by the House of Representatives Tuesday. Two hours' debate was considered sufficient for this extremely intricate 47-page measure, and in the haste for adjournment the chamber dispensed with the usual but time-consuming formality of having the bill ready aloud by the reading clerk.

Admittedly that droning process does not add much to public enlightenment, and it may be admitted further that even three or four days of House debate on this extremely complicated and technical subject, especially in the present end-of-the-session legislative mood, would add little or nothing to the understanding of the measure on the part of congressmen or their constituents. Actually the bill has had pretty thorough study in the Ways and Means Committee and committee work is mainly what counts on a complex subject.

Yet it is certainly apparent that the last word in tax legislation is not to be spoken in such an offhand manner. With the best will in the world even the Ways and Means Committee and the Treasury experts, under obligations incidentally to grind a partisan ax, could hardly prepare an entirely unobjectionable bill in the time they have had. Everybody agrees in wishing to suppress personal holding companies or special insurance corporations that are used solely or mainly for tax avoidance purposes, but can anyone be sure that the present legislation will not work injustice on legitimate companies?

The worst of it is that every such bill adds to the complication of a badly over-complicated subject. One of the first gleams of satisfaction the ordinary income taxpayers has had in a long time is the announcement from the Treasury that a simplified form has been prepared for his tax return next January. But simplification, to go very far, must extend to a wholesale revision and correlation of the tax laws themselves.

In this respect the most hopeful sign on the horizon is the special Treasury committee under Dr. Roswell Magill which is at work with the co-operation of a congressional joint committee on a general revision of federal tax laws for submission to the next session of Congress. This ought to bring about a broad-scale harmonization and improvement of the tax code and make shotgun legislation unnecessary in that field.

Hot-Weather Item

ANOTHER move is afoot to emancipate the stronger sex from the grip of convention. Man after man takes up the cry started by an editor in Macon, Georgia. It rings far and wide, inciting to rebellion. No more coats in hot weather!

At least such is the story brought by breathless telegraph wires from the South. If this keeps up, the insurgent wave might even strike New England. Imagination staggers at the suggestion. One cannot believe that such a thing will really happen. It must be just another threat of a clothes reform for men. When it comes down to actually going on the street that way—well, they never have before.

Women, of course, have always worn what they pleased. Lately they are pleased to assume men's styles to some extent. Slacks—another name for trousers—are commonplace at every summer resort. Mannish tailoring is affected by the most feminine. Perhaps, since women are copying men's styles, the newly-emancipated men will copy what used to be theirs.

Peiping—City of the Past

WITHIN massive walls the Forbidden City, former Imperial Palace in Peiping, lay empty and silent. Not even a bird skimmed over the pale, yellow-tiled roofs. Not even the whisper of a breeze fanned the weeds covering the vast courtyards of the faded red throne hall. The dragon throne sat empty, its deep red lacquer dulled by dust. Yet buried beneath this desolation and decay there were the power and majesty of China's great days. The vast courts, though empty but for weeds, suggested the limitless space of a mighty empire. The massive walls and high watchtowers formerly guarded the heart of a great nation. Thus, here in the Forbidden City, the battered symbol of a grand era struggled on against time and change, pervading all Peiping in masterful works of art, in splendid monuments, and filling the life of the people of Peiping with a wistful longing for "the good old days" and the complete satisfaction of living among the remains of a glorious past.

* * *

Beyond the lotus-covered moat of the Forbidden City, in a dark little shop, a wizened old curio dealer reverently held up a graceful vase for my inspection. "Very beautiful," he said softly. "It was made when Chien Lung ruled Peking and Peking ruled the world." Picking up a perfectly carved white jade bowl, the old man continued: "And this was made in the time of Tze Hsi, forty years ago, when Peking still was a great city." There was sadness in his voice as he thought of that departed glory, for Peiping no longer was the city that Peking had been. With Peiping as a new name for old Peking, a new order had sprung up in China, but this old man, like thousands of others in Peiping, remained mindful only of the past.

Out on the streets ricksha pullers leisurely wandered along, hardly noticing another ricksha pull away with a rider. Not many people were walking in the streets. Few carts or autos rode through the thick dust. Even in the district outside Chien Men Gate, where shops clustered together like bees in a hive, no bustle, no activity, no pushing crowds intent on business filled the narrow streets. A peddler of noodles sauntered along an alley, his stove, his noodles—in fact, his whole kitchen and restaurant—swinging from the ends of a carrying pole bent over his shoulder. He was telling all the world about his fine noodles, and his shrill cry of "Mien, mien," pierced the dull drone of the alleys. Two rickshas collided and overturned, but no one even laughed. Life in Peiping was drifting on leisurely and peacefully, far removed from the rest of China in feeling and in ways.

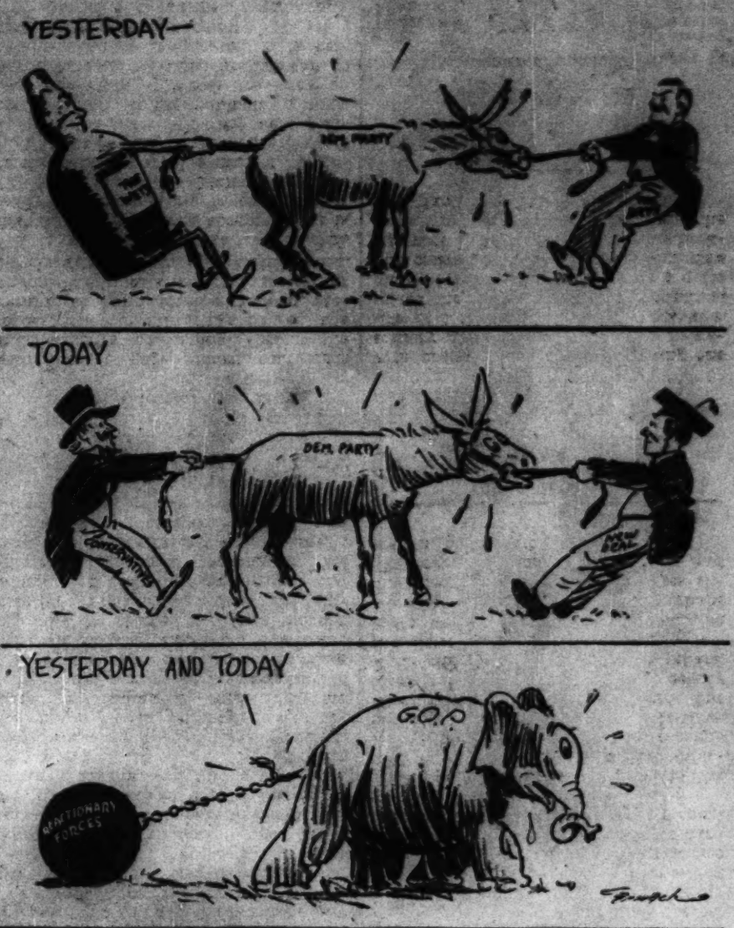
* * *

Canton was humming with activity and buzzing with all kinds of noises. Crowds pushing their way along the overflowing sidewalks spilled out into the streets, which were full of racing rickshas, hundreds of coolies chanting to the swing of their heavy loads, and automobiles whose horns never ceased blowing. Amid this din Cantonese peddlers were having a hard time selling their goods by vocal publicity. Thus intensely active commerce enlivened Canton to a high pitch. Nanking was building a new capital to direct and to symbolize the new order in China. At the same time, all the provincial capitals were not far behind in this new tempo of change and improvement.

Peiping, however, was completely different from all the other large cities of China. All that new China stands for—modernization, industry, reconstruction—had never passed through the gates of Peiping. Peiping, dulled by delightful dreams of former days, was living inside those walls, satisfied by the familiar presence of red palaces topped with yellow roofs, deserted courtyards covered with weeds, marble bridges chipped and broken, quiet temples and colorful pavilions. In every corner of this fascinating city I could feel the atmosphere of a great old capital living in its past, oblivious to the present or the future. Like the lonely traveler who sits by the wayside to gaze back upon the road he has just passed, Peiping on this summer day was looking back to the glorious road behind, then unmindful of the road ahead. That was just a year ago.

K. Y.

Page the S. P. C. A.!



One Cathedral, One Picture

Critic's Holiday

MILAN, ITALY

IN EUROPE, and especially in Italy, you are expected to look at cathedrals and pictures. As it happens, we have seen one big cathedral and half seen one famous picture. I do not count the lesser cathedrals and the odd pictures.

The cathedral we saw was that of Milan, the overpowering Gothic structure which the Milanese call one of the seven wonders of the world. It is impressive in line and mass as well as in decoration. Inside, the vistas are superb, the proportions majestic. The afternoon sun, striking through the stained-glass windows, makes pools of beauty on wall and floor. Outside, the effect is of a natural growth. Each of the myriad small spires contributes to the upreaching which culminates in the tall central spire.

But the trick of placing statues on top of spires jars on me. I cannot reconcile such a promethean exposure to my notions of art. I am always unhappy at the sight of figures thus uncomfortably poised and subjected to the inclemencies of nature. Steeple-sitting seems to me to have no place in art.

* * *

Seeing the Milan Cathedral presents no obstacles at all. But unless you time your arrival carefully, you will have the greatest difficulty in seeing Leonardo's "The Last Supper." We reached Milan in the early afternoon, and the first place we made for was the little church of Santa Maria delle Grazie. But it was a Sunday afternoon, and although the church was open, the chapel which contains Leonardo's masterpiece had been closed at noon and would not be open again until Monday morning. And Monday morning we had to leave Milan. Did you ever travel 3500 miles or so to see a picture, and find yourself denied access to it?

Disconsolately, we wandered through the church, which, although it was designed by Bramante, seemed to me rather squat. I was glad that at any rate "The Last Supper" was not here, among the minor artistic endeavors which line its walls. We came to a door marked "Sacristia." Not knowing what this signified, we passed through anyhow, and entered a cloistered garden. On the other side of the garden was a passage, through which too we ventured and found ourselves in another garden surrounded by windowed walls.

We strolled about, examining the statuary and flowers, and looking through the windows. In a remote corner, behind an iron gate, was a glass door. Peering rather idly through this, I saw dimly a figure which I recognized as that of Jesus in the famous painting we sought. Gradually, as we gazed, we could see also the figures of the disciples on the right of Jesus.

For a long time, we tried in vain to make out the nearer end of the painting, but could not because of the reflection of the bright sky in the glass. At last I realised that the shadows of our figures on the glass were blotting out part of this reflected light, and by holding my hat high against the gate I managed to shut off more of it. Then, although still dimly, we could make out the face of Judas and the figures of the disciples sitting between him and Jesus.

* * *

For some minutes we stood thus gazing. Suddenly we heard hands clapped sharply together at the other side of the garden. Turning, we saw a boy motioning to us. "C'est fermé," he called. "Yes, we can see that," I replied, thinking he was just another impertinent intruder, and we turned back to the picture.

A few minutes later we heard the signaling repeated, more insistently. This time the boy was reinforced by several monks, who also made signs indicating that we were to come away from there at once. After one more look, we obeyed.

I spoke to one of the monks in my best French, explaining that we had come all the way from America to see this picture, and was it not a little hard that we should have to leave it next morning without having seen it?

He was sympathetic but firm, in the same language. We were indeed unfortunate, but it was forbidden, it was impossible, to see the picture at that time. "Even we ourselves are not allowed. But look, is there not here enough beauty—the church, the statuary, the pillars, the flowers? Be content."

We were not quite content, but we were not so discontented as he perhaps imagined. Even if he could not see the picture on a Sunday afternoon, we had seen it, or at least half seen it.

L. A. SLOPER

People and Places the World Over

Book News of the Day

ART has been defined as life, seen through a temperament. What Mr. Richard Curle brings to experience is not a temperament but a mirror. However, it is not a distorting mirror, but rather one that reflects color and movement brightly, vividly, and well.

CARAVANSARY AND CONVERSATION (London: Cape. 7/6) ranges widely in space, subject and time. Yet the various papers that compose the book are held together by a certain unity; for Mr. Curle, whether he is writing about Fez or Roald Amundsen, Holland or "The Background of Nostromo," has always the same object in view. It is his constant aim to create atmosphere.

Naturally he does not everywhere meet with success. He is at his best in describing "romantic" places. His chapter on Fez, which opens the book, is really extremely well done. It brings the tortuous, narrow lanes of the old city, with their strange hidden courtyards and balconies, convincingly before the reader. The muezzin rings out on the evening air; and, for the moment, Mohammed becomes a real man, instead of merely a name seen in a history book.

It is when he embarks on criticism that Mr. Curle is least acceptable. It is really not illuminating to observe that "R. B. Cunninghame-Graham was one of the most remarkable men of his period," or to say that "he had even rather a liking for rascals, if they were sufficiently brazen, and we had many a laugh over one such of whom we knew in South America." Unless the joke can be recalled and communicated, it is better to leave such things out.

Mr. Curle's book wanders over Europe, and into North and South America, and it includes memories of such men as Conrad, George Moore, the dictator Gomez, George Meredith, and W. H. Hudson. But he is equally good in dealing with ordinary people, in describing the scenery of his native land. His narrative of the train journey to Yorkshire, to see the eclipse of 1927, is a vigorous piece of writing; and he draws a quite impressive picture of Queen Victoria's last visit to Wellington College, in Berkshire, when she was an old lady and the most famous person in the world.

H. H.

Mirror of World Opinion

The Dwindling Atlantic

SPACE, which the astronomers are forever expanding into the infinite, seems to grow suddenly small as we contemplate the 12-hour passage of the Caledonia across the Atlantic. The voyage that in the Mayflower filled more than three months becomes a thing to be contemplated within the sunlit hours of a single day. New York is brought nearer to London in point of time to the traveler than was our own York in the days of the stagecoach.—*Sunday Times*, London.

The Wide Horizon

The League—Universal Friend

DRAFT OF A EUROPEAN CHARTER

By Sidney Huddleston

THE other day Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Prime Minister of Great Britain, was offered the honorary presidency of the League of Nations Union. He accepted, for British policy still stands for the ideals of the League. But he was careful to point out that his position would be rendered untenable if the League Union permitted itself to be used by adherents of parties opposed to the Government of which he is the head, as a platform for party criticism of foreign policy.

Personally, I do not know what measure of justification there is for Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion, but I do know that there is everywhere and always a temptation to employ generous ideas for partisan purposes, and that no adversary ever injures a good cause anything like so much as some of its interested champions. "Save me from my friends; I can protect myself from my enemies," is not merely a witty epigram; it expresses a sound sentiment in public life.

May I recall that when the Kellogg Pact was signed, I wrote: "Now we have a pact to outlaw war as an instrument of national policy. The next step should be a pact to outlaw peace as an instrument of national policy." By which, of course, I meant that the apparent defense of "peace" might be turned to profitable account. For example, there have been, especially in central Europe, a number of nations which have confused the maintenance of the status quo with the maintenance of peace, and therefore pose as pacific because they are ready to oppose, even by arms, those who properly ask for the revision of treaties.

* * *

Another remark will occur at once to the most casual of readers; namely, that to invoke League "principles" whenever they favor particular interests, and conveniently forget them whenever they run counter to particular interests, is to pervert the League to the satisfaction of private ends. Yet everybody knows that the League is put into cold storage, or taken out, in accordance with the policy of the moment. Surely it would be better to give the League a sort of autonomous life; that is to say, to place in the hands of some entirely independent person—whether he is called Secretary or President—appointed for life, detached from national influences, and without any official ties, the absolute right of pronouncing on the proper functions and conduct of the League in each case, and of insisting that the members fulfill their duty. Obviously, this power, being chiefly interpretative, it would be necessary first to agree on a generally accepted international constitution which the nations are ready to uphold at the bidding of the President. The existing Covenant is not seriously accepted—or, rather, it is taken to mean anything, on any given day, and has never received a commencement of application.

What should be especially noted is that there are well-known European journalists who frankly declare that the League only interests them or their country if it is a kind of European coalition against certain states. Geneva, they affirm, must be a rendezvous of alliances, or it is nothing. The trouble, from their viewpoint, is that in the flux of European politics the object against which the coalition is to be directed changes from time to time. Not long ago, the League was regarded as anti-Russian. Certainly, Russia was anti-League. Now it is conceived as "anti-Fascist."

* * *

Happily, this political employment of the League cannot succeed, for if currents are aroused in one sense, they determine counter-currents in the opposite sense. But they do the League damage and may ruin it completely. Whatever diverts the League from its rightful mission of comprehensive conciliation, of universal friendship, is necessarily, and by definition, wrong.

Those who regard the League as a weapon against the "Fascists" are not, for the most part, cynical diplomatic schemers. They are simply deluded persons who give way to their political passions and preconceptions, and imagine themselves to be faithful friends of the League and fervent workers for peace, instead of being the worst adversaries of that League which some of us helped to establish, whose only aim is the unification and betterment of mankind.

I have not the slightest desire to criticize, for criticism is purely negative. But I have the keenest desire to recall the conditions of a League which will promote peace and eschew war, especially war in the name of peace; for the appreciation of such conditions is essentially constructive. Let us take care, therefore, that we are neither using the League of Nations Union for national political purposes, nor the League itself for international political purposes. There are no "friends" and "foes"—there are only men and women who belong to the same great family, and it is the business of the League to reconcile them to each other.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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Toward Economic Sanity

By the Rt. Hon. C. R. Attlee, M.P.

IF ANYONE WERE TO SUGGEST that the economic unity of the United States should be broken and that each State should pursue a policy directed toward making itself as self-contained as possible, he would be written down as a fool. What if he went further and intimated that this course would lead to greater wealth and happiness for the inhabitants of the North American continent? Yet this very policy passes for statesmanship in Europe. Ever since the close of the World War there has been an increasing tendency toward economic nationalism. Almost all the European states have caught the infection, though some only slightly. Germany and Ireland have been the most acute cases. Their chief authorities have taken all possible steps to make their countries economically self-sufficient. They seek to find home-produced substitutes for every necessary article which they have previously imported, even tropical products which cannot be grown in Europe and can only be imitated synthetically at excessive cost. The Irish hope to do without coal by developing peat, despite its obvious shortcomings. The Germans announce that they will soon be able to do without rubber and cotton. Almost every European country is impoverishing itself in order to produce sugar, of which there is already a world surplus.

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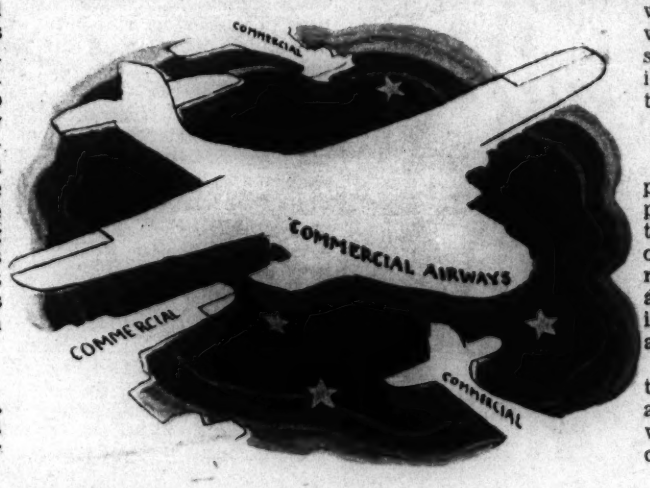
If such a policy were pursued in the United States, Maine might go in for orange growing while Florida sought to develop an iron and steel industry. Every state would surround itself with tariff barriers. It would impose quota restrictions and tax its people in order to provide subsidies for the production of things already available in great quantities a few miles away. If they were to follow out fully the European example, they would, while taking every possible measure to prevent imports, tell their people that it was of the utmost importance to develop an export trade. The people of Florida would hope to get a market for their oranges in every State, but would do all they could to prevent any of their customers from paying for the fruit by other kinds of produce.



The thing is laughable, but it is well to remember that it might have happened. America might have developed into a mosaic of little sovereign states. It was perhaps only a common revolt against Britain that overcame the particularist tendencies of the New England States. If such conditions had obtained, there would have been economic warfare and even armed warfare. America today might parallel Europe in the spectacle of hungry and poverty-stricken peoples arming furiously to defend their own particular brand of troubles.

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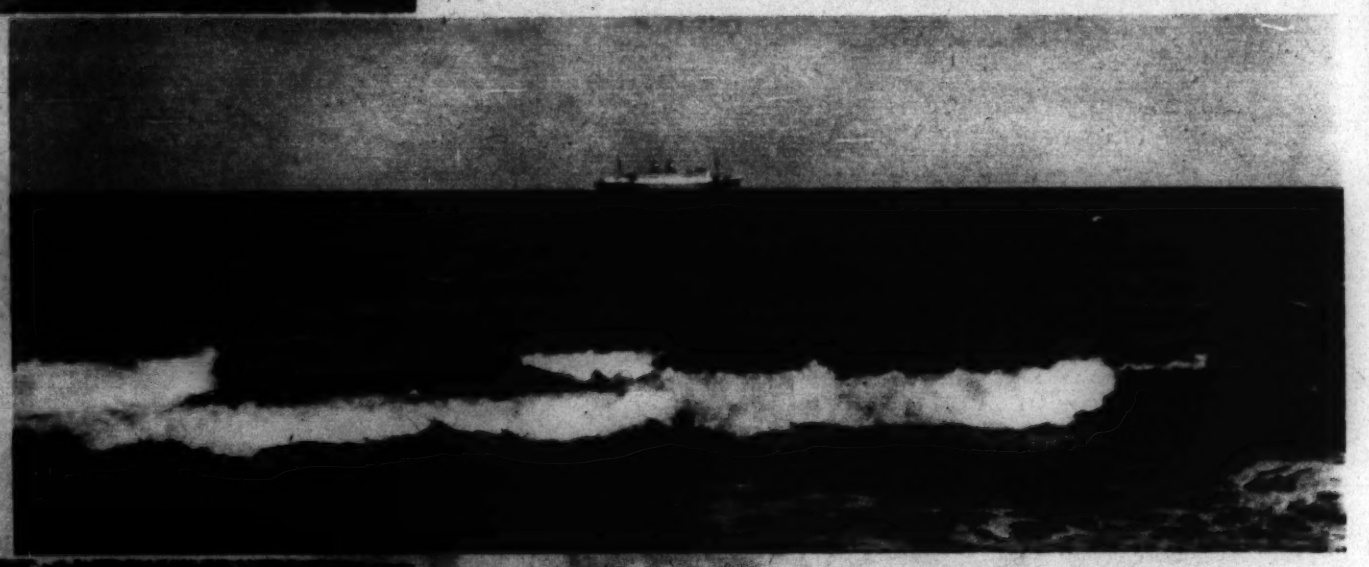
It is unnecessary for me to demonstrate that the pursuit of economic nationalism has been one of the prime obstacles to raising the standard of life among the peoples of the world, although scientific methods of production, distribution and transportation have made it possible to do so. In Germany, for instance, according to the latest figures, the standard of living is declining even from the wretched level of five years ago in the midst of the world depression.

There are, however, some encouraging signs of returning sanity. There is, at least, a possibility that an appreciation of the danger which faces the civilized world may bring about a changed attitude, just as the common resistance to Britain forced the Thirteen

"INTERNATIONAL TRADE DEPENDS ON A WIDESPREAD DISTRIBUTION OF A REASONABLY HIGH STANDARD OF LIFE"

Sir Sure Maj. C. R. Attlee, Writer of the Accompanying Article, British Labor Party Leader, and a Possible Future Prime Minister of Great Britain, Shown in His Home at Stanmore. . . . The Cotton Fields of America, Such as Appear Above, Have Provided Bales (Below), Which Become Cargo for Many a Ship (Right) and Raw Material for Textile Factories Everywhere (Bottom)
H. Armstrong Roberts, Eastman, and "Authenticated News"



Colonies to unite. The double danger, that of another world war, and that of another economic crisis with possible internal uprisings, is having some effect on the minds of statesmen.

It is naturally enough in Scandinavia that the movement for closer trade relations has gone furthest, for the Scandinavian countries have been least infected with the prevailing madness. The Oslo agreement shows what can be done by a group of nations determined to prove by example the good effects obtainable from a mutual reduction of tariff barriers. The signatories to the Oslo agreement have made it clear that it is in no way exclusive, but that, on the contrary, it is hoped that as soon as possible other nations will come in.

Meanwhile, there is another forward move. M. Paul Van Zeeland, Belgium's Prime Minister, has been charged with the task of exploring the ground in both Europe and America, while the economic committee of the League of Nations is making an inquiry into the effect on international trade and finance of barriers such as tariffs, quotas and exchange restrictions.

Already the League Committee's preliminary reports have shown that such improvements as have taken place in the economic situation during the last few years have been more marked in those countries which have pursued a comparatively liberal policy than in those where rigid control has been enforced. This conclusion, based upon a careful examination of the relevant figures, entirely disproves the contention of the High Protectionists that their policy maintains for their people a high standard of living.

There is then a hope of a new approach being made to this question. In any discussions, such a great economic force as the United States must play its part. Here one must say to the American who has perhaps smiled at the contrast between the continents of Europe and America that in the larger sphere of world trade the United States is as much the victim of economic delusions as any Balkan state. She has pursued a policy for many years of high tariffs and restrictions and has convinced herself that this is a wise economic policy.

* * *

If progress is to be made in the revival of world trade there must be acceptance of certain principles without which all negotiation will be futile.

The first principle is simple, but far-reaching. A great development of world trade depends primarily on the economic conditions obtaining within the particular countries of the world. Germany, France, Britain and the United States are abstractions. They do not really trade with each other. The exchange of goods and services is, in the ultimate, between millions of men and women and children grouped in national units and who have certain needs and certain aptitudes. Their aptitudes are different, and the direction in which they are exercised depends on climate, soil, natural resources and other conditions; but their needs are, broadly speaking, the same.

All require food, clothing, houseroom, and such luxuries of one sort and another as are obtainable. Here their requirements differ in quantity and quality, but the fundamental fact remains that the economic basis of the world is the common needs of the ordinary human being. In a world of mass-production international trade depends on a widespread distribution of a reasonably high standard of life. It is useless for the statesmen of Britain to express hopes that Australian wheat and meat and New Zealand butter may be consumed in larger quantities in Britain if there are large sections of the community whose conditions prevent them from obtaining enough money to buy a square meal. No lowering of tariff barriers will have any effect unless the barriers between supply and effective demand are broken down.

* * *

The second principle is also simple. The world today is an economic unit. Transport improvements have made the whole world one market. The nations are like traders in the same town. It is not really the success of one over another that counts, but the general levels of prosperity and purchasing power in the town. Marketing today should be far less haphazard than it was formerly. The general demand for particular commodities is ascertainable within fairly close limits. The world needs organized marketing and stability of prices. The only real basis for this is proper remuneration to the producers of primary products and the full utilization of abundance. Only so can production and consumption be harmonized.

Therefore it is not a mere return to anarchic free trade that is required, but international co-operation in order to assure a co-ordinated effort to meet world needs. The International Labor Office is an instrument already in being for leveling-up the conditions of the producers. There is also required an economic organization for bringing order into world production and for stabilizing exchange. This means, in effect, orderly planning in all countries, co-ordinated in a world plan.

* * *

There is one vital problem that needs to be solved internationally. If war is avoided, there must be a return to disarmament, but this means the stopping of an immense field of economic activity. A mere cessation of armament production will result in a slump in trade. What is required is a plan backed by the credit of the whole world for developing the less advanced parts of the world so that the economic power set free by disarmament may be diverted into useful channels.

To give one example, vast resources of energy, capital and labor have been turned to aircraft manufacture. If the world is to be rid of the air menace, there remains the problem of dealing with plants rendered idle by the cessation of demands for war material. A well-conceived development of international airways all over the world, and of a great international service of civil aviation, besides being a great step toward peace, would take up this surplus productive power. Similar plans for the utilization of the heavy industries could be, and, in fact, have to some extent been, worked out.

The issue is far greater than a choice between fiscal policies. It is one between peace and war, prosperity and ruin.

The Language of Scripture

Although Many Scholars Have Believed the Gospels Were Written in Greek, There Is Reason to Think That They Really Were in Aramaic, as Generally Accepted in the Eastern Church

By the Rev. George M. Lamsa

[Western scholars have quite generally concluded that the Gospels as now presented in the Authorized Version of the New Testament were written in Greek, perhaps from original writings in Aramaic, not now available. The author of this article, a Syrian, claims to the contrary, that the original language of the Gospels themselves was Aramaic and that the Peshitta, the version of the Scriptures used in the Eastern Church, was an early Aramaic document, and not, as many claim, a translation from the Greek.]

SINCE THE PUBLICATION of the Tyndale and Coverdale translations of the Bible, which preceded the King James Version, frequent revisions have been made. This has been largely due to discoveries of Greek and Latin manuscripts which were not available to the previous translators, especially to Tyndale. The King James translation, based on these earlier versions, was the beginning of a new epoch in the study and history of the Bible, and it has been regarded as the "authorized" or "standard version."

The Church in the East, however, because of its isolation, has known nothing of all the scholarly research based upon the Latin and Greek texts which lies back of this version. On the other hand, European scholars have little knowledge of the scholars or Biblical texts of the Church in the East, which must be distinguished from the Eastern Catholic Church, which is Greek. The people of these Eastern lands, where the Biblical drama was enacted, were continuously and consistently using the Scriptures, as handed down to them from the Apostles in the Aramaic, the language spoken by Jesus and the language of the Mother Church in Galilee, Jerusalem, Syria, and Mesopotamia.

* * *

This language, moreover, is still spoken by Assyrians and Chaldeans with only slight changes. It is also the liturgical language of nearly half a million Syrians of the Maronite and Jacobite churches, who in Biblical times were called Aramaeans. Some communities where Aramaic is now used are located but a short distance from Galilee, and others dwell on its borders, where their ancestors have always lived.

Although for many years European and American scholars have investigated the origins of Eastern Christianity and of its venerable Scriptures, the Peshitta, a word which signifies simple, clear, or unadulterated, yet in spite of all this research, no satisfactory agreement has been reached by Western scholars as to the facts regarding this early Aramaic version of the Scriptures. Some of them declare that the Gospels were originally written in Aramaic, others maintain that they were written in Greek. And yet the natives of these Eastern lands who are the descendants of the Galileans, Jewish Christians and Aramaeans have never used any other text except the Aramaic; nor have they known of any other originals than those in their own language. Moreover, there are now no traces of Greeks or the Greek language, literature and culture in Syria, Palestine and Mesopotamia. It is true that Persians, Greeks, Romans, Mongols, Turks and British have successively conquered and ruled these lands; but none of them have succeeded in establishing their own language there.

There are ethnological, philological and geographical facts to be taken into consideration. The scholars, Eastern and Western, must base their conclusions on Biblical facts and evidence, which are superior to any other findings.

First: Aramaea, Sur-Syria, was the Kingdom of Damascus, which for many centuries contended with Israel. East of this land was Assyria, with another people, related to Israel by racial ties. All these people spoke Aramaic.

Second: These people were akin and their customs and institutions were similar.

Third: Christianity was born in this identical region, and its Founder, and his disciples, and the early Christians were of this same stock. There is no reason for an Aramaic-speaking people to write their sacred literature in a foreign language, which was not known in these parts and would not have been understood. The evidences are many that Christianity was firmly established among Semitic peoples, before Greeks and other non-Semitic peoples adopted it. It therefore follows that the New Testament Scriptures were first written in Aramaic and later translated into Greek.

It is true the Apostle Paul traveled in Greece and Italy, but usually he spoke in Jewish synagogues. The work among the Gentiles began later (Acts 18:6). Some scholars who debated this subject with me raised the objection that when the Apostle was in Greece, he could not have written his Epistles in Aramaic to his churches in Asia Minor and Italy. These men fail to understand that an American Presbyterian missionary in Egypt would write to churches in India, the United States or South America in English, and not in the languages of those countries. Furthermore, all correspondence from the American Foreign Missionary headquarters to missionaries in the field is in English and later translated into the languages of the countries addressed.

I have myself addressed more than 1000 letters in Aramaic to my people residing in Russia, Turkey, Persia, the United States, and other parts of the world, and still receive letters in Aramaic from these lands. There is no compelling reason for Paul to have used Greek because of his stay for a few months in Greek cities. The Apostle may have been able to converse in Greek, but writing and conversing are two different things. He was asked by the Roman captain to defend himself in Greek during his arrest, but both his defenses in Jerusalem and Caesarea were in Aramaic, which was the language in which he could best express himself and be understood by the Jews (Acts 21:40, 22:2).

It is an historical fact that Christianity began as the religion of peasants in and around Galilee. Its teachings and literature were ridiculed by Jewish authorities, who stated that only the accursed and ignorant people had followed Jesus (John 7:48), and who branded the Apostles as unlearned (Acts 3:13). The style of the New Testament proves beyond a doubt what its original must have been. The idioms, allegories and parables of the Gospels are common in the Aramaic speech of today. Had the New Testament been originally written in Greek, Aramaic idioms and style of speech would not have been used because they would have had no meaning in the Greek language. In my own writings in English I cannot use Aramaic idioms. Nor could I translate English idioms into Aramaic. Such idioms as "cut your hand," "pluck your eye," "cut your foot," "be born again," "this was my destiny," "truly, truly," "eat my body," "drink my blood," "he entered into him" (meaning he attacked him) are still common in present Aramaic speech.

The fact that the Eastern text conforms to the idioms which are common only among Semitic people proves that it was originally written in that language, and then literally translated into Greek, as the Bible is today translated by missionaries into Chinese, Japanese and other languages for their converts.

The originality of the Peshitta has never been questioned by the Christians of the East, regardless of their sectarian differences. It is a fact that Assyrian Christians, Roman Catholics and Jacobites, who disagree on many points of theology, do agree unanimously that the Aramaic Peshitta is the original. This is because the Peshitta was the authoritative text of all these people, prior to the Council of Ephesus, 431 A. D. Had the Peshitta been translated from Greek, as some European scholars contend, it would not have been accepted by all these churches, which since the fourth century have strongly and bitterly denounced each other. Unfortunately, those who make such statements about the Peshitta seem to be ignorant of the history of the Eastern Church.

It is a matter of history that the Christian Church existed in Galilee, Jerusalem and Damascus (where Paul was converted, healed, and baptized, Acts 9:17, 18), and elsewhere in the Near East for four centuries prior to the birth of Rabbula, Bishop of Edessa, who, some allege, translated the Peshitta from the Greek. Church buildings are found in many parts of these countries dating from the second and third centuries A. D. Councils were attended by hundreds of ministers and Christian lay readers in the third century. How could this Church have existed and Christianity have been propagated in the East, as far as India, without the New Testament? Much of this questioning has arisen from the failure to distinguish the original Assyrian Church (Nestorian) from the Sectarian Jacobite Church (Monophysite) of the fifth century.

* * *

Since the division of the Christian Church in the fourth century A. D., bishops and scholars among the Monophysites have tampered with the Scriptures, trying to support their own arguments in theology by changing some of their original words. This was an easy task at a time when the Scriptures were written by hand and few copies were available. Some Jacobite bishops tried to make certain changes in the Eastern text to harmonize it with the Greek text because they were living in the Roman Empire.

All Eastern evidence on this subject is based on historical and Biblical facts. We are dealing with a living people whose language goes back to prehistoric times, and whose New Testament and other Christian literature go back to apostolic times. Surely such a people deserve impartial consideration. Their unbroken testimony to these facts is further supported by the early Church fathers and admitted by some Western scholars, and is further endorsed by recent archaeological discoveries.

First, this evidence is based on the colonization of Galilee by the Assyrians in 721 B. C., when Northern Aramaic became the language of Northern Israel (II Kings, 17) and was used by the Jews until 900 A. D. Both Palestinian and Babylonian Talmuds and other earlier Jewish commentaries were written in this language.

Second, the evangelization by the 70 disciples of Jesus among the de-

(Continued on page 13)

Photos, Philip D. Gendreau (top) and © E. M. Newman, from Publishers Photo Service

FAMOUS SITES IN THE HOLY LAND

The Street Called Straight, in Damascus, Familiar to All Readers of Scripture, Is Shown Above. Legend Tells Us That It Was Named by Ananias. The Beautiful Columns of the Temple of Jupiter (Top) Are at Baalbeck, Syria

Green Seas and Green Trees

Symbols of Oregon's Nautical and Forest Heritage, They Are Associated Particularly With Astoria, Whose Annual Regatta Unites Fur Trading Memories With the Present

By Webb Foote

UP FROM THE BIG WATERS, with the spray of the Pacific still upon them—down from the big timber, with calked boots ringing on unaccustomed pavements—each year they come, picturesque participants in Oregon's festival that recalls the opening chapter of America's "farthest West."

For it is the fisherman and the lumberjack to whom the Astoria Regatta belongs.

White-flanneled sailors may bury the lee rails of their trim sloops along the race courses in the freshening winds of the Columbia. Visiting dignitaries may impart the progressive civic touch. But these are not the things which have raised the Regatta—an essentially local affair in the 'nineties—to a rank among the state's major pageants.

* * *

Green seas and green trees. They are the background and the inspiration of Astoria's annual fall ceremonial. When gaff-riggers of the fishing fleet competed for championship honors, it was as serious a business as the recent race for the America's Cup. But behind it there is the story of stalwart seamen who have built the vast fishing industry at the mouth of the Columbia.

And when two agile loggers dug their spikes into a "free swimming" log, balanced with their poles and each attempted to "break" his rival into the chill waters, it was more than an exhibition by men who can ride a bobbing "stick" through rough water as handily as anyone else might drive a car. Yes, it's more than that. It's a part of the story of one of the last great timber stands on the American continent—of a state which safeguards one fifth of the standing timber in the United States.

And all of this in a setting of which Joaquin Miller wrote:

> See once these stately scenes, then roam no more;
> No more remains on earth to eager eyes. . . .

Now, Oregon is rich in its annual festivals, for that is the way with folks, out where the West begins. If you fired a drag pile to mark the clearing of a tract of logged-off land, all the neighbors would come. So because of harvests, or because of fine flowers, or because of lesser reasons, your Oregonian will find a festival easy to devise.

Portland's Rose Festival would need no other excuse than that roses grow in profusion in Oregon and that they are very lovely. Pendleton's "Round Up" recalls the equestrian days of the early West and pays tribute to the harvest season in the state's wide grain areas.

Eugene, each year, brings to vivid pictorialization the westward wagon-train migration of the "Old Oregon Trail."

Even Shakespeare—whom Oregon really doesn't claim as a native son—provides the motif for the Ashland Pageant. But these things, art notwithstanding, do not get far away from the soil. Witness Hood River's apple blossom festival or Lebanon's strawberry festival, in which the entire Willamette Valley unites. There is the promise of spring, and the richness of harvest, in them both.

Did we say that the Astoria Regatta belongs to the lumberjack and the fisherman? It belongs to the historian, too. Its literature runs back to the pen of youthful John Bolt Jr., sailing aboard the Columbia in 1792. It was he who wrote of Capt. Robert Gray's discovery of "a spacious harbor and noble river," which Gray named after his own ship.

Historians will go back to Sir Francis Drake, who coasted the Oregon shore in 1579, or the Spaniards who followed. But it was the founding of "Fort Astoria," in 1811, which the Regatta itself commemorates. The observance originally was held in 1894 to recall the first white settlement in the Pacific Northwest—a fur trading post named for John Jacob Astor, whose New York company established it.

Even before this, in 1805-06, Oregon had become the goal of exploration. It was at the request of President Jefferson, envisaging the future westward expansion of the nation, that the Lewis and Clark expedition trekked across a then uncharted continent to winter near what later became Astoria.

But the land routes were to play but little part in the development of this seaport city for many years. While the Oregon Trail poured its settlers into other parts of the Oregon country, Astoria remained wedded to the sea.

Yet as Oregon grew, so did Astoria, until now a busy seaport watches the commerce of the Columbia clear the bar for almost every port of call on the seven seas. Yet for all its head start, the city never reached the goal that many community leaders sought for it—that of ranking metropolis of Oregon. Possibly this was due largely to the fact that Astoria—the Pacific is highway to the west and the Columbia its avenue to the east—was for years practically inaccessible any other way. The city was without rail connections until the latter days of the nineteenth century. And highways from mid-Oregon's more populous farming and industrial centers to Astoria were, at best, arduous in the early days.

* * *

Yet, as roads improved, Astoria became the hub of one of the State's major summer playgrounds. For it is the branching-off point to near-by ocean beaches and an outdoor area still unmarred by the advances of civilization.

This vacation aspect of the Astoria scene is reflected, too, in its Regatta program. While five, six or 15-horsepower ratings provide classes for the workboat competitions, white-sailed crods and even smaller craft compete on the courses at Young's Bay. It is a program in which modern high-speed water craft, water exhibitions, a marathon swim across the broad Columbia itself and two night pageants—one through the streets of the city and one on Young's Bay—form an integral part.

And, of course—a queen.

This year it is Jean Maunula, of the Astoria High School, who will rule over the Regatta, her court including maids of honor chosen from other high schools near Astoria. Time was when the crowning of the queen was a nautical affair. Father Neptune, mysteriously, would rise out of the deep, raise his trident on high, and crown Her Majesty. But, in recent years, the crowning has become an "affair of state." Last year, for the first time, the Governor of Oregon himself accepted the duty of placing the queen's diadem.

But when the Admiral of the Regatta, who shares the reign from Sept. 1 to 5, receives his authority, it will have all

(Continued on page 13)

OREGON OBSERVATIONS

Gov. Charles H. Martin Crowned Nancy Fulton Queen of the 1936 Regatta (Right), Under the Watchful Gaze of Last Year's Regatta Admiral, Aaron M. Frank. A Fleet of Columbia River Workboats (Below) Is Lined Up Awaiting the Starting Signal for Their Annual Race. The Port Terminal at Astoria Appears Above

Above, © Port Terminal, Astoria

OLD-TIMERS WATCH FROM THE SIDELINES

Three Schooners, Once Active in Pacific Commerce, and Still Serving Under Sail, Lend Dignity and Historic Background to the Astoria Anniversary Celebrations

Ambassadors for Trade

Salesmen, as Envoys of Business Throughout the World, Build Confidence and Prosperity, and Never Was the Need or Opportunity Greater for Intelligent Effort on a Right Basis

By Albert F. Engel

A GOOD SALESMAN is an ambassador with portfolio in the congress and council of the state of business. His position is unique, in that the buyer and his associates may never see or know any other person from the selling house, and may never have seen their factory or place of business. To the buyer and his interests, the salesman, to all intents and purposes, is the selling corporation; and to the selling group the salesman most certainly represents the buyer. Hence the services of the salesman, in the universal aspect, are indispensable to business recovery and stabilization.

Has anyone ever stopped to consider how many good salesmen were required to sell nearly 5,000,000 automobiles in 1936? And who has counted that vast array of salesmen and sales engineers who sell the millions of tons of materials used in the motorcar industry every season? Yet motorcars comprise only one of many revived industries.

The adage, "A chain is no stronger than its weakest link," is indeed trite, but it most clearly symbolizes the essence of organization. Extensive and expensive research work, designing, experimental procedure, and engineering accomplishment, which precede the production of many notable products, are worse than wasted, if the various branches of sales promotion are not adequately and wisely co-ordinated with them. A truly progressive industry projects its potential market, builds up to its possibilities, and supplies this market through its salesmen, keeping the demand and supply as nearly as possible in economic balance. Seasonal markets, reduced or increased buying power, the effects of advertising, and the discovery of new methods of production, distribution and service, tend to keep the salesman always active on the firing line of advancement and progress. He cannot afford to be caught napping.

* * *

Better modes of living have fostered new styles of selling, and have not only developed new products but improved ways of reaching a well-stimulated market. The itinerant peddler of long ago, with a pack on his back, plodded his limited way from house to house and from town to town. The more provident owned a horse and wagon and covered "a lot of territory." The steam train and trolley car later broadened the horizon, and these improved methods of transportation also provided means of distribution for needed products of every kind. This activity followed the response to more intelligent, truthful advertising and developed an insistent demand for unprecedented quantities of quality goods. This put the automobile and finally the airplane into the vanguard of progress as tools for the salesman.

Almost paradoxically, many small products need large sales forces. There is an army of house-to-house canvassers selling such things as brushes, stockings, knitted goods, and household necessities. The big machinery manufacturer, on the other hand, may sell his product singlehanded, and on one call take an order that will keep a factory busy for a year or more. Selling things creates jobs. Every demand filled telegraphs its profitable effects along the line of industry, even as a stone thrown into a quiet pool sends a succession of waves to the shore.

Much has been said about what is called the personality of salesmen. But often this seeming "front" may not in any way represent his individuality and ability, or his lack of them. The old supposition that salesmen are born, not made, is fading out. Anyone who has acquired the basic qualities of confidence, poise and an intelligent sense of individual well-being, can be a successful sales agent for his own choice of a vast number of commodities. Assuredly, appearance counts. Neatness, cleanliness, coupled with alertness and promptness, are valuable assets tending to create confidence. And how useful is the matter of language! In view of all other selling considerations, there can be no more valuable evidence of finished salesmanship than the ability to talk well from the standpoint of provable knowledge. This is why sales managers and salesmen universally are learning to understand better all there is to know about what they have to sell, and the benefits to be derived therefrom by the customer. This is the only sure basis from which they can talk accurately.

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Potential markets for numerous products are always waiting to be filled by that group of salesmen who are mentally and commercially equipped to help increase the joys of living, lift the burdens of labor, extend the time of humanity for leisure and self-improvement, advance useful knowledge and promote the higher aspects of good will and friendliness among men.

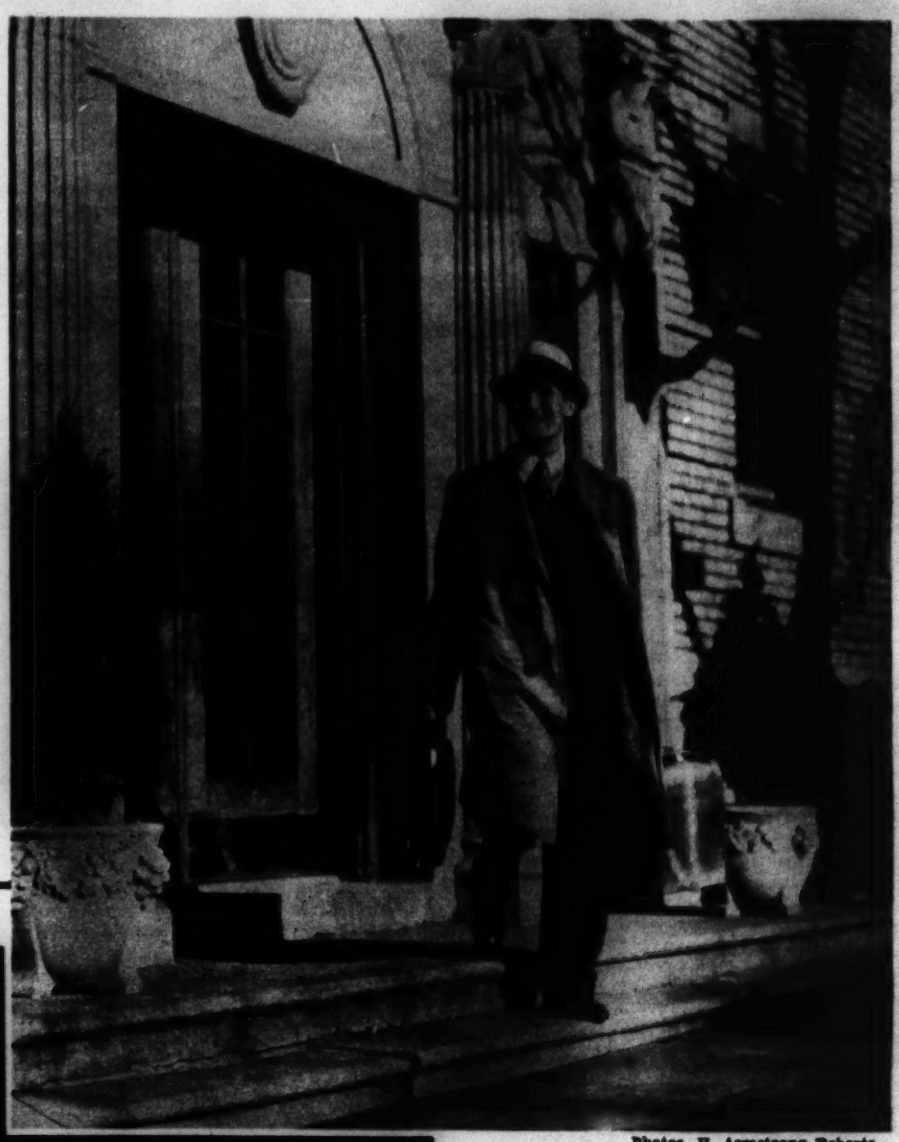
The industrial worker, the farmer, the miner, the office worker—in fact, everyone engaged in the innumerable ramifications of productive activity, is in some sense a salesman. The fact that one is employed at all indicates that someone has been sold his services. That would make salesmen out of all of us. And so we are. Every day we are selling, and keeping sold, some phase of our human qualifications for a profit or a consideration. When these processes lose their foundational inspiration through interference with the law of supply and demand, fear and depression seize all business activity. But when they are in the upward movement of restoration, the dreams, drama and romance of buying and selling are revived, as wave on wave of endless business transactions line the shores of human diligence. We readily agree then that the salesman is prosperity's advance guard.

Thanks largely to his effort, the wheels of industry are again turning swiftly, as today's mounting sales volume demands ever-increasing quantities of merchandise of all descriptions for immediate delivery and consumption. Ten millions of men who so lately swelled the ranks of the unemployed are back at work. The glad return to full-time working schedules, increasing incomes, corporate profits and dividends, and an unprecedented buyer's demand, points to continued prosperity for both labor and capital.

The automotive industry, leading the forces of recovery, produced and sold over 4,600,000 passenger cars and trucks in 1936 as compared with 1,430,000 in 1932, the low point of the depression; and the forecast for 1937 indicates a production greater than the peak year of 1929. The steel industry, supplying automotive requirements and feeling also the rising demand of railroads, building, road and bridge construction, is operating at approximately 80 per cent of capacity—the highest in seven years. Textiles are booming. Rubber, glass, chemicals, paper, lumber, foodstuffs, luxuries, toys—all commercial enterprises are increasing their output and many new ones are coming into existence, in response to the purchaser's demand. What is the reason for this remarkable change? Primarily, it is because of returning confidence. But, who primed the pump of confidence—who strode forth through the mazes of depression and got that business? The salesmen.

The importance of adequate territory coverage by salesmen is shown in the fact that many large companies increase their sales forces as business begins to show signs of retrogression. A prominent sales manager, remarking on this point, once said, "Not only am I exercised about whether or not my men are mentally equipped to sell the customers when they get there, but if I'm to be handicapped by a shortage of good men, my big concern is, will they ever get there?"

The sales department of any business organization is the track upon which its train of commerce runs. The condition of the track, its levelness, straightness, and soundness, determines the speed at which the train can safely operate.



Photos, H. Armstrong Roberts

DOES THE SMILE MEAN A BIG ORDER? Or Is It Ready to Greet the Next Customer? Whether Trekking From Door to Door or Calling on Busy Executives, the Salesman Is on the Firing Line and His Success Means Increased Orders and Good Will for His Business House

Peace and the Country Town

Although Urban Groups and Large Universities Have Expressed Their Views on the War Question, It Remained for the Girls of Colby College to Gather Opinions in a Smaller Place

By Dorothy Candy

President, Emergency Peace Campaign Commission, Colby Junior College for Women

Most of the reports about efforts to mobilize public sentiment against war have dealt with large communities. Mass meetings have been held in the big cities. Students in urban colleges have held protest demonstrations, numbering several thousand. Petitions have been circulated, gathering many thousand names.

At Colby we are 300 girls, and our college is set in a community of less than 1000 persons, 1300 feet up in the Sunapee hills of New Hampshire. We are 100 miles from Boston, 40 miles from Concord, 8 miles from the railroad. Thus, except for newspapers and radio, we are not subject to city ways and influences.

New London is a typical New England village. It is clustered along both sides of an elm-shaded "Main Street." There is a white-spired church, a brick town hall, an inn that once served stage-coach travelers, and—to be sure—a war memorial.

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Except for the growth of the college plant, the aspect of the town has changed but little in the last few generations. There are garages, of course, but there is still a large and busy livery stable. There is a chain store, but part of it is still given over to yard goods, house dresses, and notions.

But it can never again be the isolated rural community it once was and still appears to be. Transportation and communications have placed the smallest town on a footing with the largest, so far as knowledge of happenings throughout the world is concerned.

The townspeople of New London read several metropolitan daily newspapers, and weekly and monthly magazines. Their radios work harder, perhaps, than those of city dwellers. And they are definitely interested in national and international problems. Every gathering place is a forum, and once the weather has been disposed of, the scope of discussion becomes remarkably broad.

* * *

An unusual factor which is at once an inspiration and an outlet for this type of thinking is a weekly forum, usually led by a member of either the college or the town high school faculty, in which townspeople and members of the college "family" assemble to set up their several viewpoints as targets for those who think otherwise. The range of topics is universal, from the most parochial interests to the broadest.

During the past few years the subject of world peace has naturally come up many times in different approaches: Isolationist or League of Nations? Disarmament or "preparedness"? Arms embargoes or complete non-intervention?

In taking part in these discussions, or in hearing about them, we gained something of an idea of individual and collective sentiment. But, after all, the forum discussions were only concerned with the problem academically. We thought it was important to find out what the individual would say, how far he would go, whether the general discussion could be brought down to the particular.

* * *

We set out to take a poll of the town.

There were three elements to be covered in the poll. One was a general reaction, convictions, concerning war as an implement of civilization. Another was a query as to the best methods of working for the preservation of peace. The third was the question of signing a pledge not to go to war for any reason.

This was one of many undertakings by the Peace Commission at Colby Junior College, which is one of 167 campus units of the Emergency Peace Campaign. There had been discussion groups, a student mass meeting for Armistice Day and another for the national student "peace strike" on April 22. Speakers have been provided for groups of townspeople; deputations sent to young people's organizations in neighboring communities; and joint meetings held with Dartmouth students. At the suggestion of the girls, the local minister preached a sermon on the moral obligations for peace.

For the past two summers, two or three of the Colby Junior College students have conducted a vacation school for the children in the near-by town of Danbury, where, in addition to handcraft, games and music, children were trained in ideas of world peace through discussions and plays and folk dances, supplemented by study projects and motion pictures. The Colby girls pay their own expenses, in part. Townspeople provide free board. The college supplies some of the money for craft materials, milk and outings. From 50 to 75 children have been enrolled at this camp and it is expected that the same program will be followed this year.

Thus, the field was cultivated. There was a background of thinking on the subject of war and peace in our community. Some weeks ago the girls of the Peace Commission began their visits, going about the village in their spare time between studies and classes.

* * *

They talked with elderly ladies, high school children, the village cobbler, the justice of the peace, the soda fountain clerk, the hotel proprietor—the "average citizens."

Aside from the official results of the poll, some of the reactions were amusing. A number of townsfolk thought we were "crazy idealists" to make such an effort. One woman refused to sign, because she didn't want to tell her age. Another could not be convinced that we were not selling something for which the bill would arrive in the near future.

A definite majority of the pledges showed a sort of middle-ground stand. They pledged themselves not to fight—except in a war of defense, or "in case of invasion." The feeling was almost unanimous that the United States should not become engaged in any foreign war.

Slade Photos

THE QUIET OF WIDE LAWNS AND ANCIENT TREES

Typical of Many Tranquil New England Small Towns Is Main Street, in New London, New Hampshire (Above). The Old Inn Once Served Stagecoach Travelers. Colgate Hall of Colby Junior College Is at the Top

There was a good deal of dogmatism; some cynicism; and more than a little honest perplexity. At least a score of people, both men and women, expressed some such thought as this:

"Of course, war is wrong. Terribly wrong. No one gains and everyone loses. But what is to be done when one nation commits a crime? Is it to be suffered? Are we to let it go ahead with outlaw tactics and imperil the whole world? I don't know what should be done. I don't believe in war; but sometimes it seems as though it had to be."

As a father in an Italian home put it: "Sure! We're all for peace. But, of course, we got to keep the right to change our minds. It makes a difference what brings on the war."

A high school boy believes he has found the answer when he says: "If everyone would refuse to fight in any war, there couldn't be any war. They'd have to find some other way of settling things. Anyway, I'd refuse to fight. I'd go to jail first."

He was echoed by an elder, in a sentiment that is rather loosely expressed in many quarters: "Most people who go to fight in a war don't know they are fighting to protect investments. They go to war for high ideals, but they get fooled."

The deep feeling of a father was expressed this way: "I'd rather sign this pledge than sign a death warrant for my children. It's one or the other."

A schoolteacher registered her despair with the ways of the world when she said that she was willing to work for peace and would sign a pledge refusing to support any war, "but I don't think it will do much good."

Of course, we encountered numerous convictions which ranged from mild "patriotism" to outright jingoism. War veterans were, on the whole, rather wary of signing anything which would cause them "to let the boys down." One said: "Well, I don't believe the United States will ever enter another war outside its borders. But you see I'm a legionnaire, so I can't sign any pledge. We'd be the first to go if the United States did declare war. I'm going to get my slice on the next war. I hate to see the profiteers get everything."

* * *

This was the most uncompromising statement in this direction: "If there was a war declared today, I'd be at the front tomorrow." And perhaps the mustiest of catch phrases brought out was: "In time of peace prepare for war." A veteran of the Spanish-American War said: "Well, I'll defend my country if we're invaded."

The local preacher spoke more at length. He said:

"Physical conflict indicates the end of moral reserve. As long as the moral reserve exists, there is restraint from the violation of personality. War is declared when the moral reserve of a nation breaks down. This most important quality depends upon the development of the resources of the inner life. Because of the immaturity of spiritual life, man will listen to indisputable arguments regarding the futility of war to solve his problems—then he will go to war.

"He does so because he thinks that in taking a corporeal life he is doing the final thing. Jesus knew the fallacy of this thinking. No act is final. Every act carries with it consequences which frequently have inestimable significance, especially any act affecting human personality. Every act produces consequences which will be either constructive or destructive. War produces destructive consequences. Dare we attempt to be Christians?"

In cross-section, perhaps, it may seem that the people of the college and of the community of New London represent much the same attitudes on war as any larger community. There are steadfast convictions, founded more on instinct than reason, or swayed by propaganda. There are honest doubts. There are inquirers seeking more light. There are sentimentalists on both sides.

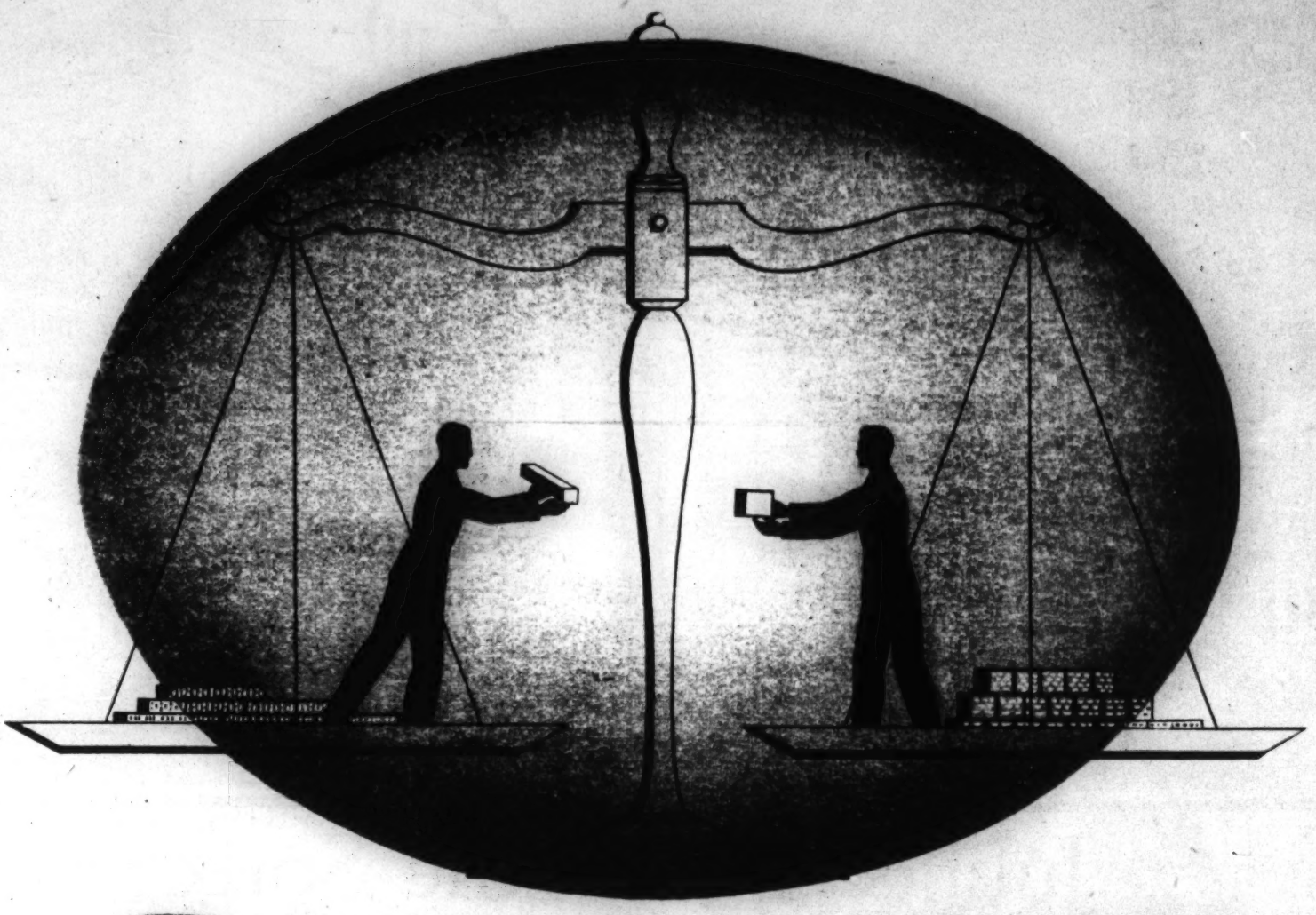
But it also seems from our talks with townspeople that their comparative isolation has left them without the callousness and indifference so often encountered in cities on the subject of remote wars. The war in Spain is not just an absurd and fruitless struggle far across the ocean. It is a human tragedy to them. They do not scoff or scold at it, but feel deeply the individual and national loss.

Perhaps they are not in a direct line of economic compulsions and racial and national conflicts. They perhaps do not know that matters can reach a stage where they can no longer be argued away.

To them war is a simple issue. As simple as right and wrong.

C A P I T A L I S M

By Walter Sandon



ENORMOUS QUANTITIES of ink and paper have been used during the past century for the purpose of denouncing the "capitalist" and the so-called "capitalist system of society."

The controversy was intensified when Karl Marx pronounced his dictum that "there exists, in any society, certain material forces of production and a certain knowledge of their use in man's service. These form the conditions of production and for their employment there is required an arrangement of the powers of society."

It was Marx's theory that the "powers of society" (i. e., the powers of government) are so manipulated that what he erroneously termed the "material forces of production" come completely under the control of a section of society that he isolated as the "capitalist class," and Marx claimed that this enabled this "class" to exploit the rest of the community. Today millions of men and women now believe that to be a true picture of economic cause and effect.

* * *

But was it not of surface evidence that Marx wrote, when he spoke of a "materialistic conception of history"? There can be no doubt that what he persuaded himself he could see, that he believed to be true. Yet the logic of events has proved, I believe, that he made the mistake of assuming that all the faults of economic society arise from the moral failings of only one section of it. To wit, the so-called "capitalist class."

Unfortunately such human failings as greed, selfishness, double-dealing and the like, are by no means the monopoly of the folk Marx called "capitalists." I believe it to be difficult to deny that if these human failings could be altogether eliminated from the human mind, the so-called "capitalist system," which to me is really democracy, would prove to be the best economic method that men could devise for their material purpose. But in order to reach such an ideal state it would be necessary to eliminate the false and destructive beliefs not only from the mind of the "capitalist," but also from the minds of those who, in the Marxian sense, are not deemed to be capitalists.

What really is a capitalist? One dictionary definition is, "one that employs or has capital." There can be no doubt that a considerable volume of people confuse capital with money. Such an idea is not fundamentally correct, for if a number of people were shipwrecked on an uninhabited island, and possessed nothing but the few clothes they stood up in, and only one man among them displayed the initiative to light a fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together, that man would possess materialized capital. He could use his fire-lighting ability to profit personally by any little services the rest of the community could offer him in return for comfort of a fire. Money would not enter into the circumstance.

Presently someone would discover how to obtain food, and he in turn would possess materialized capital which would give him profitable advantages. Study the picture and you will see that capital is basically mental. It is intelligence, which is something that all men possess.

* * *

The fact that spiritually we are all capitalists is illustrated in Matthew 25:14-30, and there is nothing unmoral in possessing or using "capital." A "capitalist" becomes harmful to society only when he allows greed to enter into his work of applying "capital" to meet human needs. Therefore it is what we call sin that causes economic discord and not "capital," and these sources of discord are also indulged in by those who mistakenly deem themselves not to be "capitalists."

Another phase of the so-called "capitalist system," that Marx pronounced against, was individual profit-taking. But if we again get down to fundamentals, and observe a man trying to think to some purpose or other, are we to declare that that man must not receive the profit of right ideas as the result of his thought work? Are we also to say that trees and plants must not produce the profit of seed, and that the earth shall not receive it and bring forth more increase?

Without the continuous flow of that spiritual reality or truth which sustains the universe and which the world at large mistakenly sees as a personalized and distorted shadow, in the form of economic income, increase or profit, the activity of creation would cease. For the very nature of the true and spiritual creation is infinite good, increase, or abundance, which God saw to be "very good."

* * *

If man were physical, such a basis of values as that implied in the term "material forces of production" would of necessity be final. But man is spiritual, just as truth, mind, intelligence, love, faith are also spiritual. So that the values by which man really lives are not "bread alone" values, but spiritual ones.

To endeavor to rectify the world's economic evils by a process of discarding certain ill-founded material concepts, and substituting others having a like origin, but of a more involved character, so leaving human thought still in possession of all the old false beliefs responsible for the state of affairs it is desired to mend, is to imitate King Canute in his efforts to sweep back the ocean tide with a broom.

A. Vennemann, Berlin

A CULTURAL CENTER OF BERLIN, GERMANY, AND THE WORLD

The Hochschule für Musik (Right), Ranking as a University, Is One of the Greatest Institutions for Musical Education in Any Country. A School for Painting and Sculpture, of Equally High Rank, Is at the Left.

Jubilee Beside the Spree

Berlin Now Is Observing Its 700th Anniversary as a Middle-European Center of Importance, and Its 4,500,000 Population Makes It One of the World's Largest and Most Impressive Cities

By Dr. Julius Lippert · *Lord Mayor of Berlin*

Historia-Photo, Berlin

CENTER OF BERLIN AFFAIRS A CENTURY AGO

The Old Berlin Rathaus, or Town Hall, With the Spire, Was Built in About 1800, and the Old Judgment Hall Is at the Right. Both Have Long Since Been Outgrown.

BERLIN CAME INTO existence 700 years ago. At that time the name of this new creation on the banks of the River Spree hardly penetrated into the neighboring districts, not to talk of its being known further afield. Yet from this unpretentious medieval city, surrounded by ramparts and walls, developed the capital of the Third Reich, a metropolis of the world.

Such a development was, naturally, not easy and unhampered. Berlin had to pass through many stages on this evolutionary road. In each of the succeeding epochs and periods, the city was called upon to carry out certain special tasks, in the performance of which its external appearance naturally underwent many changes. Very few, however, of these changes are recognizable in the present picture of the city, not even in the very heart of the city. Only scattered here and there does one meet with fine old buildings which jut out from the streets of the giant city as landmarks of bygone days. Hence it is not surprising that the impression prevails in many circles that it is Berlin's fate "always to be becoming, but never to be."

This apparent peculiarity of Berlin has been described in a cleverly written book by a lover of this city, whose love, nevertheless, is tinged with skepticism. In this book, the vital strength of Berlin, which, unconcerned and unsentimental, has victoriously withstood all storms, all feuds, is duly acknowledged. But then something undefinable, something mysterious, remains in the character of this city, and that the goddess of history alone can interpret.

* * *

The explanation is simple. Berlin's history, it is clear to all who are willing to go deeply enough into the matter, is not a problem of and for itself. It is a part of the great events of German history, it is embedded in and dependent upon those events, and only thus can the abruptness with which certain stages and periods follow one another be explained.

It was the Saxon princes who, without the help of the Reich, contributed most to the advancement of German culture in the Middle Ages. Tenacious, steadily pursuing their aim, they created, east of the Elbe, a new Germany—a new home, a new field of activity for the overflowing German national power for which the old frontiers had become too narrow and confined. And it is to this great colonizing movement that Berlin, in common with most of the towns of east Germany, owes its existence.

The districts round the River Spree known as Barnim and Tetlow came about the year 1230 into the possession of the descendants of Henry the Bear, who consolidated these acquisitions for the Germans through the establishment of towns. The double town of Berlin-Cölln was founded at a favorable crossing over the Spree, at a spot which was then surrounded by swamps, where the Mühlendamm later stood and where from time immemorial a trade route had passed from the south and west to the east. Their favorable position, as well as the support granted them by successive rulers, enabled these twin cities, Berlin-Cölln, to develop rapidly as a political and economic unity.

To the colonists who poured in from various parts of the Reich there was plenty of land for settlement purposes, while the roads and waterways opened up the prospects for trade. To the east were stretches of land which, as they were being colonized, became both a source of supply of necessary raw materials and also a ready market for finished goods. Thus, there grew up on the banks of the Spree a country prosperous and inhabited by a proud and energetic people.

About the year 1500, Berlin was able

to establish its priority over all the other towns in the Mark through being chosen as the seat of the Elector of Brandenburg. From then onward, Berlin has remained indissolubly linked to the land (Brandenburg) which was later to play the leading rôle in the formation of Prussian and German history.

There are very few evidences of those days of proud citizenship still to be seen in this city. And very little has also been preserved from the times of Joachim II, by whose inspiration and example Berlin was transformed into a Renaissance town. With the development of the sea routes, the city lost the great advantages it had enjoyed as an important center of trade in virtue of its geographical position.

* * *

To this must also be added the disaster of the Thirty Years' War, which destroyed in Berlin, as in many other cities of Germany, the work of centuries. The Great Elector, the founder of the Brandenburg-Prussia state, took over a poor, very thinly populated capital, but to the astonishment of the world he made his electorate a force to be reckoned with in the Germany of that day. He created a new epoch not only for his land but also for his capital. In a few decades, Berlin had completely divested itself of its medieval attire and become a proud city, the prosperity of which was largely due to the economic measures taken by the Elector.

Berlin, as the capital of an absolutist state, was henceforth governed by two factors. There was no room in the new scheme of things for independent activity of the city itself, and in consequence its freedom disappeared. Further, the will of the ruler became the supreme law in all internal and external affairs. Berlin-Cölln was transformed into a fortress by the Great Elector, and the boundaries of the city were considerably enlarged. Later, when Frederick the Great took over the government, a new era began and all the fine buildings appeared which still stand as evidence of his desire for city building.

After the collapse of the state of Frederick the Great, succeeding monarchs became less and less inclined to fashion the face of the city according to their own ideas. It is to this period of transition that the work of Karl Friedrich Schinkel belongs. This great architect left behind many fine monuments of his art. Among them may be mentioned the Theater (Schauspielhaus am Gendarmenmarkt), the Old Museum and the former House of the Guards, which is now used as the German Cenotaph. His great work was continued far into the nineteenth century by his pupils and successors.

* * *

But the economic distress which followed the Napoleonic war compelled the city to abandon for a while the building tradition which had been so well begun, so that the complete plan of the capital, as once envisaged, could not be carried through. The building of the City Hall, finished about 60 years ago, is, however, clear evidence of the will of the municipal authorities actively to contribute toward the formation of the new city.

The economic boom which came after the war of 1870-71, though it brought with it immense expansion in building activity, did not, however, reawaken the creative powers of the architects. In a confused mixture of styles the picture of old Berlin was effaced and its old buildings lost their effectiveness. The consequences of this unfortunate period in architectural development were not, it is true, confined to Berlin alone, but they certainly found some of their most unfortunate expressions here.

Luckily, this has now been stopped by measures which lead to Berlin becoming one of the finest cities of the world.

Berlin, which now has a population of almost 4,500,000 inhabitants, has, it is true, been the scene of the sharpest social contracts. After the Versailles *Diktat* brought unrest and unemployment to Germany and the inflation which overtook it brought a confusion of ideas, the capital of the Reich looked more like the meeting-place of "business-makers" (Geschäftemacher) than the workshop of German people.

The gateway to a new and propitious future, however, has been opened in the Germany of today, which no longer towers over class distinctions, but is aiming to build itself upon a unity of the whole people.

Today, the capital of the Reich is relieved of its unemployment and there is no scarcity of dwellings. It celebrates its jubilee in the proud consciousness that it can look back upon a glorious past and forward to a happy future.

German Tourist Office, Berlin

MIDDAY AT THE BRANDENBURGER TOR

The Huge Gateway Bridges the Unter den Linden Where It Passes Into the Tiergarten and the Newer Section of the City. Here Troops Are Shown Marching to the Changing of the Guard at the Cenotaph

SUMMER BRINGS BERLIN OUT-OF-DOORS A. Vennemann, Berlin

This Popular Café-Restaurant on the Kurfurstendamm Is Typical of the Better Sort. The Patrons Are Given Privacy From Passing Traffic by a Permanent Fence as Well as a Hedge of Potted Trees. Above the Café Are Equally Typical Old-Fashioned Apartments With Balconies and Window Boxes

DR. JULIUS LIPPERT

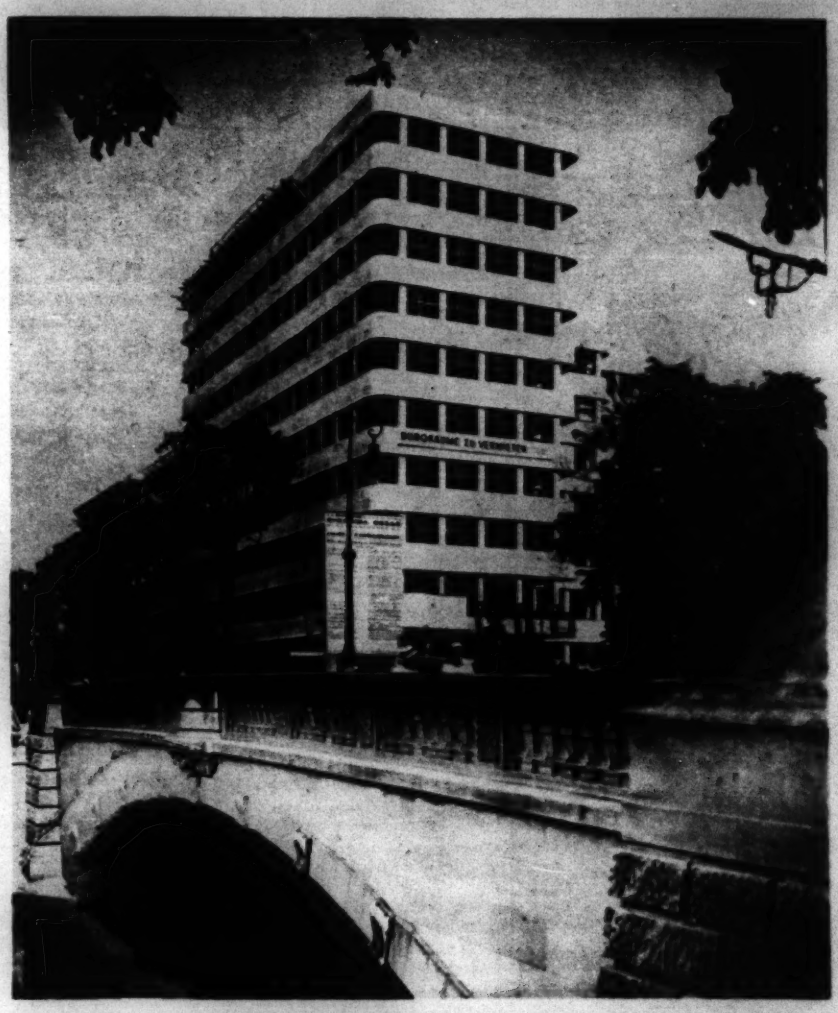
Lord Mayor of Berlin and Author of This Article

A. Vennemann, Berlin

THE MARKISCHES MUSEUM, BERLIN

ALONG THE KURFURSTENDAMM A. Vennemann, Berlin

Fashionable Shopping, Cinema, and Café Center of the Reichs Capital, the Architecture and the Advertising Signs Are All Harmonized to Give a Pleasing Effect Along the Tree-Lined Avenue



MODERN BERLIN ARCHITECTURE © Keystone View Co.

Many Buildings in the City Are Designed Along Strictly Functional Lines. This Is the Administration Building of the Rhenania-Ossag, in Bendlerstrasse, as It Was Nearing Completion

Among the New Books

Honesty Among Diplomatists

Britain and Europe, 1789 to 1914, by R. W. Seton-Watson. Cambridge: University Press. 30s. net.

DR. SETON-WATSON is a well-known authority on the recent history of Europe, and especially on the history of the Middle East. His previous work on the Berlin Treaty confirmed his high reputation; and the present book, full of learning and showing everywhere a moral judgment, will, if possible, increase the regard in which he is held.

"Thou seest, my son," said Oxenstjerna, himself one of the greatest of foreign ministers, "with how little wisdom the world is governed"; and Professor Seton-Watson, on every page, provides a commentary on that text. The most elementary wisdom would show that, as nations, like the members of a family, have to live together, there ought to be truthful dealing, give and take, and willingness to understand, in their dealings with one another. As a rule, there has been nothing of the kind. Palmerston, it is said, always told the truth—on the ground that he was certain not to be believed; and the majority of ambassadors acted on Sir Henry Wotton's proposition that a diplomat is a man sent to lie abroad for the benefit of his country. Lies, however, are not always thus beneficial. When, in 1908, Aehrenthal assured Isvolsky, on his word of honor, that Austria would not annex Bosnia, he gained a diplomatic triumph, but he did his share in intensifying that Russian distrust of his country which was to help bring on the war of 1914, and to end in the destruction of the Hapsburg Empire.

Another feature of foreign policy has been the frequency of bullying. Let one country be weak, and a strong one may treat it with a ferocity which it would never dare to show to one more on an equality with itself.

As for the "interpretation" of treaties, this is a lesson in the art of making words mean what they do not say. There is scarcely a treaty, however clear, which has not been distorted out of its natural significance.

If a "collective" treaty, like that guaranteeing the independence of Luxemburg, is made, then if one of the signatories breaks it, it is no longer collective, and the other guarantors are obviously not bound to keep their word. We have seen this device applied with terrible results in our own time.

How, in this moral confusion, statesmen have detected which of the rival statesmen can be believed and which not, is one of those questions to which an answer may never be found. Doubtless they spoke the truth when it was their interest to do so; but, as they seem usually to have fancied that it is one nation's interest to injure another, we are not much nearer the solution.

Secrecy, of course, was an aid to intrigue and falsehood. Bismarck was an adept at nullifying or safeguarding one published treaty by another made in secret. It was facts like these which led President Wilson to insist that "covenants should be open and openly arrived at."

E. E. KELLETT

Novel Folk Tales From Hawaii

Legends of Hawaii, by Padraic Colum. New Haven: Yale University Press. $2.50.

TO US WHO HAVE been nurtured for the most part on the folklore of northern Europe, with its snow, cold seas and thick forests, both the scene and the furniture of life in the Hawaiian legends are novel. Instead of the dark, misty moors over which Grendel stalked, we read of bright islands, on the edges of which a brilliant blue sea breaks over coral reefs. All nature is luminous, high-keyed, intense. Volcanoes spit lava, brilliant rainbows arch the sea, bright-colored birds flit among red and yellow flowers. The princesses wear capes of feathers, sit on bright-colored mats, adorn themselves with whale-tooth necklaces, and carry their precious possessions in calabashes.

PADRAIC COLUM

* * *

The stories are pervaded by the delicacy and subtlety of feeling we associate with Japanese painting. Each of the five sisters of Ai-wohi, for instance, is named after the Mai-le vine. In his introduction, Padraic Colum tells us that some of the tales which he has here "condensed, expanded, heightened, subdued, rearranged" are folk; others are stories told by learned bards to a cultivated audience. The latter he compares to the medieval French romances, and the comparison is a happy one. They are alike in feeling, only the Hawaiian romances are much more nature myth, more fulfilled with men's early sense of wonder at the world about him. In both, the theme is often courtly love, love between noble prince and beautiful princess. But where the medieval knight rides through a forest to come suddenly upon a castle, in one of whose towers dreams his fair lady, the Polynesian prince pushes over the sea in a canoe until he comes to an island where his princess lives in a house thatched with the feathers of the o-o bird.

Padraic Colum is primarily the artist, not the scholar, in folklore. Where the scholar seeks the substrata of nature myth, discovering the rainbow in the princess, the earthquake in the great serpent, and the lightning in the monstrous dog, Colum is excited by the story value of the fairy tale. Those who know his retelling of old stories need not be told here that this is a beautiful book. His most distinctive gift as a man of letters is his feeling for the folk mind, his ability not to put it on, but to be it. In prose, lovely, simple, vocal, he tells these stories, leaving you to feel the symbolism for yourself.

* * *

The folk mind is a unity, and for all that Hawaii lies under Pacific, not Atlantic, skies, you will find stories here which have familiar outlines. The great deeds of Ma-ui—he lifts up the sky, fishes up an island, snares the sun and makes him promise to go more slowly that the day may be longer for labor, and all but wins immortality for man—remind one of the labors of Hercules. The industrious little Me-ne-hu-ne, folk who labor at night, are the Hawaiian leprechauns. The story of Ki-ka, who seeks in a land underneath the sea the lovely young Princess of Kona, "with her deep eyes and youth that was like the gush of a spring," is the story of Orpheus and Eurydice with a happy ending. He rescues her from the Hawaiian Hades by ropes he makes from morning-glory vines. And where the Greeks saw in the moon Endymion, the early Germans a man carrying thorns, and we simply a round face, the Polynesians see the woman Hinā sitting with her calabash beside her.

Chosen by Mr. Colum from two previous books, "The Bright Islands" and "At the Gateways of the Day," furnished with source-giving notes of interest and value to the scholar in folklore, these stories will be enjoyed both by children and their imaginative elders.

HORACE REYNOLDS

In Stevenson's Household

This Life I've Loved, by Isobel Field. New York: Longmans, Green. $3.

WHEN ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON married Fanny Van der Grift Osbourne she had two children by her first marriage, a daughter, Isobel, usually called Belle, already the wife of Joe Strong, the artist, and a son, Lloyd. The daughter, who later married the playwright, Salisbury Field, lived with the Stevensons in Samoa.

Mrs. Field's account of her childhood shows it to have been quite unusual; and shows, too, something of the basis of the congeniality between Stevenson and Mrs. Field's mother. Belle was four years old when her mother took her from their home in Indianapolis to San Francisco, where her father had gone on ahead to prospect, buy a gold mine, and make a fortune. For a few years the child queened it in a mining camp, then came failure, hard times, when her mother believed herself a widow, and the spectacular return of her father. Her introduction to the theater was very early, thanks to her father's interest in the stage and his willingness to take his little daughter with him. Added to that was a thorough training in reciting and dancing that made her welcome as an entertainer and probably gave direction to her choice of a social circle in later years.

* * *

Some time after her marriage to Joe Strong she went with him and their small son, Austen, to live in Honolulu. While there, Robert Louis Stevenson, his wife and stepson arrived on the yacht Casco, after the Marquesas voyage. Their coming was the signal for more frolicking, for Stevenson was feeling well, lively and eager after an exciting voyage of storms and calms and contrary winds.

The effect that Stevenson produced on strangers and friends alike is recorded by his stepdaughter. She and her mother first saw him when they were spending a summer in the artists' colony at Grez in France. One night at dinner Belle noticed that her mother was looking toward a window with an odd, intent gaze. Framed by the casing stood a young man, slender, dark, with a high color and yellow hair worn rather long. He was leaning forward, staring, with a sort of surprised admiration, at Fanny Osbourne.

* * *

Fanny Osbourne became not only his wife but his protector, standing between him and insistent visitors, superintending the large establishment at Vailima. Her daughter's description of the Vailima household is an antidote to the unfavorable view given of it in the early days by Henry Adams.

W. K. R.

Guiding the Trade Cycle

Prosperity and Depression, by Gottfried von Haberler. London: League of Nations. 7s. 6d. net.

THE ILL EFFECTS of the economists' failure to agree on the causes and cure of the trade cycle — that recurrent trouble of advanced economic societies—are not restricted to the field of trade cycle theory itself. For that failure invalidates, in the eyes of the general public, their conclusions over the whole wide field in which they do agree. Let them unite in denouncing Protection, in exposing the vagaries of marketing boards, in pointing out the results of inflation and deflation, as unanimously as they will; they will always get the same answer from the man in the street: "One can't go by what these theorists say. When a slump comes along, they all start contradicting one another."

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, by way of initiating its inquiry into the trade cycle, has sponsored this book as a preliminary effort at clarification.

The book is admirable in its sustained logic, its courteous standard of debate, and its realism. But the seeker after a clear-cut policy will be disappointed. There is no definite answer even to the all-important question whether wage reductions intensify or alleviate a depression. That depends, says Professor Haberler, on the stage reached by the depression, the elasticity of demand for labor, and the use made by employers of the immediate saving to their pay rolls. Nor has he any categorical advice on the topical problem of high versus low interest rates in an incipient boom. "We are not yet in a position to give a definite answer to this question," he says. Cautiously, however, he remarks that anything which stimulates saving will probably slow down the boom, prolong it, and mitigate the ensuing maladjustments.

Professor Haberler has no hope of abolishing cycles. They are the price paid for the advantages of a complex economic system; all we can hope for is to lower that price, buying progress at a cheaper rate. Let that once be understood, let effort be diverted from the impossible to the attainable, and we may stand some chance of seeing fluctuations reduced to an order of magnitude more compatible with social conscience and common sense.

H. C.

The Book Window

The Old Ashburn Place, by Margaret Flint (Dodd, Mead, $2.50). A Maine farm and the large family it shelters form the nucleus of a sympathetic narrative of typical human tribulations and achievements.

Tales of the Northwest, by William Joseph Snelling, with an Introduction by John T. Flanagan (University of Minnesota Press. $3.50). Reprint of one of the earliest (1830) collections of American short stories; and the first attempt at realism in fiction about the Indian.

Gold of Ophir: The China Trade in the Making of America, by Sydney and Marjorie Greenbie (Wilson-Erikson, $3.50). A revised edition, with an introduction by Rufus Rockwell Wilson.

The Battery, by Rodman Gilder (Houghton Mifflin, $4.50), recounts events associated with New York's old waterfront.

As I Remember, by Arnold Genthe (Reynal & Hitchcock. $5). Reminiscences of a noted camera artist.

The Amazing Dr. Clitterhouse, by Barré Lyndon (Random House, $2). Text of a hit mystery play.

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Audubon Restudied by Another Student of Birds

Audubon, by Stanley Clisby Arthur. New Orleans: Harmanson. $5.

IT IS PECULIARLY fitting that one who has for many years made an intimate study of the birds of Louisiana should become the biographer of America's most distinguished ornithologist. Mr. Arthur was state ornithologist of Louisiana for a long period and director of the Division of Wild Life of the Louisiana Department of Conservation. He has written extensively of the birds and animals of that State, an experience which brought him into intimate relationship with the story of Audubon's life and works.

For more than 20 years he sought information about the Great American Woodsman, not alone in America but in Santo Domingo, in France and in England and Scotland, where Audubon sought aid in publishing his bird portraits. His years of patient search were rewarded by the turning up of many before-unpublished facts regarding the life and ancestry of this man of mystery; and while it is probable that he uncovered all that is extant regarding the parentage and early life of the naturalist, yet the greatest question is still unanswered. Was he "the Dauphin," son of Louis XVI, or was he the offspring of Captain Audubon's marriage with a beautiful Spanish lady whom he met on one of his trading excursions to Louisiana?

* * *

Mrs. Audubon, wife of the naturalist, stated the latter as the fact, and that Audubon was born on his father's plantation near New Orleans, May 4, 1780. On the contrary, in his journal, written in 1820-21, Audubon states that he was not born in Louisiana; but on the page of manuscript dealing with his ancestry and birth two lines were blotted out, lines which are believed to have dealt definitely with the subject. These pages are reproduced in the volume from the originals with the questioned lines obliterated. This subject is discussed extensively, although not wholly conclusively, in an appendix toward the end of the volume.

The thorough search made by the author, his extensive travels over much of the ground Audubon trod, his own familiarity with bird life, coupled with a felicitous style, have produced a volume easy to read, while setting forth the story of the naturalist's life in detail. Audubon's early struggles, his triumphs and discouragements, his unfailing courage and determination to carry on, are set forth in bold strokes. The quotations from Audubon's journal and other writings tell of the many adventures encountered in exploring the wilderness of America in the early decades of the nineteenth century, while in search of bird life. Without the modern facilities for bird study, it seemed necessary for him to kill the birds he studied in order to gain an intimate knowledge of their plumage and anatomy. This he did, but it seems never ruthlessly.

* * *

An interesting account is given from Audubon's journal of his meeting with his rival ornithologist, Alexander Wilson, the dour Scotsman who came to America soon after 1800 to study bird life. Audubon's account as set down in his journal differs from that of Wilson, and it indicates nothing of the ill will which has at times been injected into accounts of the meeting of the two naturalists.

Much interest attaches to quotations from journals and letters of numerous contemporary writers, which convey intimate impressions of Audubon and his talented wife. The picture is both complete and fascinating, a clear delineation of the social life of the times.

* * *

Bird students will derive satisfaction from the numerous accounts of the conditions attending the painting of many of the famous bird portraits, like that of the wild turkey, now so highly prized. While pose and habitat were drawn from actual study of the wild birds in their accustomed surroundings, colors of plumage and anatomy were taken from the specimens he had gathered with his gun.

The story is one of an inspired man, a genius impelled by a great desire struggling along the way from obscurity to a fame international in its scope. The volume seems to leave nothing unsaid about this great character, whose monument today is firmly set in the hearts of unnumbered persons who, through the National Audubon Societies, have learned to love the creatures which this pioneer knew and so faithfully depicted.

The illustrations, including several portraits of Audubon and many examples of his drawings, are of especial interest. The portrait by himself is probably the best likeness ever made of America's first great naturalist.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

One of the Illustrations From Cornelius Weygandt's Book, "New Hampshire Neighbors" (Henry Holt & Co.), Which Was Reviewed in the Home Building and Furnishing Page on June 5

The Little-Known Léon Blum

Léon Blum: From Poet to Premier, by Richard L. Stokes. London: Jarrold. 12s. 6d. New York: Coward-McCann. $3.00.

AN AMERICAN journalist, whose knowledge of France and French ways is obviously limited, apparently wrote his book because, in searching for material, he found that little on the life of the French Minister existed. Nor, indeed, would any full-length work ever have appeared had not the Front Populaire won the elections last year, and M. Blum, as the leader of the Socialists, been called upon, for better or for worse, to conduct his "expérience."

The result of that "expérience" is now hotly debated. It is regarded in many quarters as a failure. It is still lauded in other quarters as a contribution to social reform. It would not be proper in a review to decide. But it may be said definitely of this book that M. Blum is not viewed in proper perspective.

Moreover, to bump out the volume, there are accounts of the Dreyfus case, and many matters that have scarcely any more to do with M. Blum than with any other reasonably intelligent Frenchman of our epoch. Personally, I find these résumés of recent history interesting, but irrelevant.

The fact is that the public life of M. Blum, in any important sense, began only a few years ago. He did not even enter the Chamber of Deputies until after the war. Four years or so elapsed before he was made leader of a broken Socialist party. In the electoral combination of Communists, Socialists and Radicals last year, that unexpectedly gave France its first Jewish Prime Minister, he managed to hold that position for the comparatively long period (in France) of 12 months.

Mr. Stokes, however, has ably collected such details as are available. Léon Blum was born in 1872, of a Jewish family, German in origin, but Alsatian for some generations. His father came to Paris and started a silk ribbon business, which is still run by M. Blum's brothers. M. Blum himself received a legal education, and was appointed to the Conseil d'Etat.

He came under the influence of Lucien Herr and Jean Jaurès. But he did not make his first Socialist speech until he was 32; and he was well over 40 when he began to take part in politics, as private secretary to Marcel Sembat, a Socialist Minister during the war. He wrote much criticism and a number of books, including his dubious essay on marriage, without more than a certain *succès d'estime*.

It was the war that turned this amiable dilettante into an apostle of Socialism. When the Communists broke away from the Socialists in 1920, his chance came with the remnants of the leaderless party. Ironically, under his leadership, there is now advocated a new fusion of the two Marxist groups.

S. H.

Flight From War

Ordeal in England, by Sir Philip Gibbs. London: Heinemann. 8s. 6d. New York: Doubleday. $3.

SIR PHILIP GIBBS claims to have made the disquieting discovery that many young people in England just now are discussing the question of escape from threatening war in Europe to some place like Rio. There can be no denying that the shadow of war exists. But to say, as Sir Philip does in "Ordeal in England," that the "shadow lies brooding over our English scene and darkening all our hopes" is an exaggeration. Furthermore, to imply that a considerable section of the youth of the country is panic-stricken to the verge of flight is misleading and a disservice to the English nation.

Sir Philip also records some gloomy things about the inadequacy of Britain's air force. But perhaps this self-depreciation is part of Britain's diplomacy. At all events, pessimists might do well to recall that in 1756 a man called Brown wrote a book about England's military and economic feebleness and national degeneracy. It was universally read, admired and believed. Such were the speculations to which credence was given in the very year that England embarked on her most successful war.

* * *

The Seven Years War admittedly began badly, but it ended with England acquiring Canada and driving the French out of India. In fact, it laid the foundations of the British Empire.

There is some danger in the type of book this author has lately taken to writing. It is a summary of the sayings, thoughts and ideas of a great variety of people on present-day affairs. The trouble is that the author is so polite to people who say outrageous things to him as to be almost misleading. He puts the other side of the question so reasonably that he must have half of his readers stuck on the top of the fence. Many people, confused by the European tangle, would doubtless prefer a definite shove one side or the other.

* * *

Sir Philip takes a strong line in advocating Anglo-German cooperation. He sees a Western Pact with Germany as the first step to permanent peace. And then, right at the end of the book, one discovers to one's relief that he doesn't really think war is so imminent as do most of the personalities with whom he has been in contact.

One of the most interesting parts of the book is on the Royal Commission inquiring into the alleged abuses in the private manufacture of arms and the trading in weapons of war. Sir Philip was a member of the commission which sat for several months and cross-examined the big men of the arms trade, famous politicians, generals, admirals, chemists, government officials, pacifists and all manner of opinion.

It is not often that a novelist of Sir Philip's standing is a member of such an important commission. He has made the most of his opportunity. If the findings of all Royal Commissions were written in such a way, White Papers and Blue Books would be best sellers. Sir Philip shows almost too much restraint in his comments on the unfair reception of the report.

P. L.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

Maria Theresa of Silesia

Maria Theresa, by Constance Lily Morris, New York: Knopf. $3.50.

IN THESE DAYS, when the Third Reich under an Austrian-born Führer talks about *anschluss* with Austria, it must be strange to the Viennese to recall their golden age when Maria Theresa ruled as "Empress of Germany"—from Vienna!

But even in that day, a Reichsführer of a somewhat different sort was much in evidence in the person of Frederick, King of Prussia, known to history as Frederick the Great. It was this same Frederick who began his own particular *anschluss* when he invaded Silesia 200 years ago. Maria Theresa, whose fences he was jumping, called him a "bad man" then. She called him other names later; stronger names. But whether he was "bad" or not, he was the original embodiment and promoter of the Prussian idea of state and of the power of pan-Germanism — that ideology which bases itself upon obedience to the state rather than on personal freedom.

With Frederick's incursion into Maria Theresa's Silesia, there began the conflict between the Hapsburgs and the Hohenzollerns, a warfare that is not yet ended.

Kingship, statecraft, absolutism achieved great power during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. And with the débâcle of the French Revolution they sank to their lowest ebb. Absolutism, at least, has attained new importance in the modern world. But kingship and statecraft still seem of small importance. In that period a remarkable woman ruled a great empire, and did a good job of it for 40 years, be it related. All the klieg-lights of her age were focused on Maria Theresa, but she somehow managed to keep her head up and her poised dignity, and a certain undeniable graciousness that few queens have been able to maintain consistently.

Her story is told now by Constance Lily Morris, wife of Ira Nelson Morris, American statesman and diplomat. She has traveled and lived much abroad and has long made a study of her subject.

E. B. H.

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Waste Plots to Playgrounds

WASTE PLOTS of land, eventually to be used for building, have been converted by the Jordan Gardens Society into children's playgrounds.

There are now in Warsaw 11 such playgrounds, with 15,000 young people enrolled as members. In all Poland there are over 50.

These gardens are the children's own. Their equipment includes amusements for children of all ages, and a staff of specially trained workers is at hand to see that they come to no harm. There are no restrictions such as those which mar the fun of most Polish public parks. Children can romp on the grass as much as they like, and behave, in fact, just as if they were in their own garden.

* * *

Dr. Henryk Jordan, after whom the society is named, was a native of Cracow. In 1922 he obtained the use of a derelict exhibition ground from the municipality and fitted it up as a play garden at his own expense. Besides seesaws and so forth, this first garden contained a collection of statues of Polish patriots, such as the soldier Kościusko, and Mickiewicz, the poet. The idea was to familiarize the young with the idea of a free Poland.

One of the largest of the Warsaw gardens is situated at the end of the city's main avenue in an open space bordering one of the ministries. Part, sown with grass and shaded by an avenue of big trees, is left as a large open playing ground. A smaller area contains a miniature "amusement park." There are a big sand pit for the toddlers, seesaws, mat shoots, and other devices for the older children, and a splendid trellis work for climbing.

Gardens in the poorer quarters of the town are similarly arranged. The most attractive thing about these, perhaps, is their unexpectedness. One, in the crowded center of the town, is hidden away on a corner of land, once used as a dump, behind a big block of tenement dwellings. In comparison with the deep, cheerless courtyards in which the children used to play, it is a real paradise. Another, on the town's southern fringes, has been made with little expense in an orchard lent by the military authorities.

* * *

The gardens are open to all children under 14 years of age. The only restriction is that those under six years old must be accompanied by an adult. The others are divided into age groups and put in the care of specially trained women supervisors, who help them to make friends and organize games. Any child showing that it can look after itself and develop its own amusements is left to do more or less as it likes.

No child is excluded on the grounds of poverty. Entrance fees are low, ranging from 3 zloty to 50 zloty (9 cents to 56 cents) a month, according to the comparative wealth of the district. The children of out-of-work parents and of others in exceptionally hard circumstances, however, are welcomed free of charge. M. B. W.

Cuban Wage Scale

Workers in the Cuban sugar industry are employed during the 1937 crop season under a continuation of the 1936 wage scale. This provides for a minimum pay of 80 centavos per day to field workers and 1 peso to those employed in the sugar mills.

There is a provision that when the average price of sugar exceeds 1.56 pesos per 100 pounds, automatic wage increases are paid. Under this proviso, field laborers received, during 1936, approximately 88 centavos per day, while mill workers received about 1.10 pesos per day.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Museum in Miniature

WHEN Dr. George Henshaw Childs works at his job in the American Museum of Natural History he makes little things big. When he works at home, for fun, he makes big things little. He says it kind of evens things up, and provides some variety as well.

Dr. Childs is an assistant in zoology and comparative anatomy at the museum. His job is to make anatomical models of invertebrates—that is, magnified models of very small animals. But apparently he keeps casting wistful glances in the direction of lions and tigers, buffalo and moose, because, when day is done, and he has time to engage in an avocation, he makes little animals for his own personal museum; some of the models are only an inch long; others are three inches, but none are any larger. At such a rate is his personal museum growing that, before long, it will be possible for him to call the roll of most of the animals in Akeley, as well as some of the other halls at the museum, and give them all standing room on his dining-room table.

Dr. Childs took his Ph. D. at the University of Minnesota, in biology, specializing in entomology. When he was a boy he says he was "always on the fence, between natural science and art," but he did have a leaning toward biology, with a special interest in prehistoric animals—such an interest that he compiled a whole set of notebooks in which he wrote horrendous tales of prehistoric creatures, laying the scenes in fabulous places which he made up, himself. The more interested he became in his creatures, the more imperative it seemed that he should have a colony of them, but as his lot in life was cast in neighborhoods which could not conveniently contain a collection of dinosaurs and their contemporaries, he gradually transferred his enthusiasms to more reasonable objects. But the idea of a private museum he did not give up, and when he joined the museum staff in 1924 he was in a fair way to have a chance to begin one.

MAKING BIG THINGS LITTLE

Dr. Childs' Museum Animals Are Never Over Three Inches. The Giraffe (Above) and the Hippopotamus (Below) Can Be Held in the Palm of the Hand. In the Top Picture Mrs. Childs Poses the Family Cat as a Model for Her Husband

The thing he likes about his work, all of it, is that it is one profession in which time sort of seems to wait for you to work out your problems. Seldom or ever is it said, "We've got to have this specimen by 9:45 next Tuesday morning." The custom is to have it when it has been prepared in keeping with a fixed standard of excellence.

Mrs. Childs is a dancer; she used to be with the Marion Morgan group, but she knows enough about zoology and biology to be a great help in some of the more detailed jobs concerned in the little museum.

For instance, taken an African water-hole group. It is as perfect a thing as can be found outside of Carl Akeley Hall. It contains elephants, giraffes, zebras, a springbok and ostriches. Behind a tree crouches a lion.

The water hole itself is made of greenish celluloid. The animals are done to scale, and their posing, against a background painted in oil, is full of movement and the feeling of the wilds.

Tree trunks are made of wire and green leaves are grafted onto the branches; the green leaves are made of bits of green sponge. For coniferous trees, the foliage is made of little bundles of green threads. "Mrs. Childs does that," says Dr. Childs with an expression which says, more than words could say, "And does it very well indeed."

For leaves on other types of trees snips of tissue paper are used. Desert growths are made out of raveled twine, and for the snow in a mountain forest scene, where moose were gathered, calm and at peace, Dr. Childs used ground glass.

"Birds are a lot easier to make than mammals," Dr. Childs said, pushing forward a half dozen little mahogany cases, domed in glass, containing woodland "scenes" in which birds clung to tree branches, poised for flight or for song, "because they require so much less modeling. An animal like a lion or a tiger is a big job because of the muscular play."

The single pieces—like the iguana, trailing over the stump of a tree, and some of the birds—had their origin in Mrs. Childs'

wish to have some unusual place cards for a dinner party.

Mrs. Ward Thorne, who had a series of miniature period rooms at the World's Fair, has bought some of Dr. Childs' groups to put in the Chicago Historical Society, where she maintains a children's room, with miniature items dating from Elizabethan times to the present.

"It's all quite a lot of fun," Dr. Childs said, fingering an Oriental dancer figurine, for which Shan Kar is the model.

"We sit down here until all hours, puttering over wires and threads and gilt paint and plaster," Mrs. Childs said.

Even the family cat, a great tiger creature with a face as wise as Confucius', gazed down on the proceedings from the top of a chest of drawers, twitched his wondrous whiskers and blinked approvingly. J. M.

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. . The Language of Scripture

(Continued from Page 3)

scendants of the Ten Tribes who were carried captive to Assyria, and whose Jewish and Christian descendants are still found there.

Third, the Apostles, Thaddaeus and Thomas, went to the East, where they established churches as far as South India, and where several millions of Christians still use Aramaic as their liturgical language and the Peshitta as their sacred Scriptures. They declare that there Christianity was introduced in the first century by the Apostles themselves.

* * *

The theories advanced on behalf of the Greek origin of the Gospels have come from Western scholars, who since the fourth century A. D. have generally shown hostility toward the Eastern Christians. This can readily be understood when it is remembered that a large element of prejudice enters when writers of one church attempt to set forth the history and theology of a rival church.

It is not enough to say that the Peshitta is a translation. If this is so, let the Western scholars furnish evidence from Eastern writers, or conclusive evidence to prove from the text itself that it is a translation. This is not difficult to determine, provided Western scholars know Aramaic sufficiently to discern the difference between a translation and the original. There are books and scriptures translated into both ancient and vernacular Aramaic from Latin, Greek and English, which natives read but are not able fully to understand, because of the differences in construction and idiom. I have used the Peshitta for over 35 years, but never have I yet discovered the least evidence that it is a translation. On the contrary, there is ample evidence to prove that the Greek is a translation, which has retained many phrases and words of the original Aramaic.

* * *

Eastern people are startled to learn for the first time that their sacred Scriptures are regarded by some Western scholars as being of foreign origin. They are aware that from the fourth century European Christians have made extravagant claims of priority, which cannot be substantiated. This policy began with Constantine, a Westerner, who became the virtual dictator of the Church.

The God who has preserved for these ancient Christians their language and their sacred books will surely demonstrate by facts the origin of these books. Great is truth and it must prevail.

ENGLISH	Ancient ARAMAIC	Ancient HEBREW	Contemporary ARAMAIC
water	maya	mayim	maya
earth	arra	eretz	arra
fire	nora	aish	nora
day	yoma	yom	yoma
night	lilia	laila	liley
darkness	khishokha	khoshek	khishka
oven	tanora	tanor	tanora
sea	yama	yam	yama
sun	shimsha	shemesh	shimsha
milk	khiva (khiba)	khalav (khabab)	khavva
eye	aena	ayin	aena
star	kokhba	kokhav	kokhba
son	bar	ben	brona
garden	ganta	gan	canta
brother	akha	akh	akhona
you	at	atah	at
rise up	kom	kym	kom
daughter	bartha (bat)	bat (Pl. banot)	brata
to sin	khta	khet	khta
an opening	patakh	petakh	ptikha
to pass	abar	avor	abar
remember	dkar	zakor	dkar
rest	nokha	nuakh	niakbta
olive	zita	zayith	zeta
altar	madbkha	mizbeakh	madbkha
another	akhrina	akhar	akhrina
field	khakal	shadah	khakla

"b" often becomes "v" in Semitic languages; i. e., aba, father, is pronounced ava.

Table of Comparisons Between Four Languages in Which the Gospels Are to Be Read

. . Green Seas . .

(Continued from Page 4)

the old aquatic flavor. For the Admiral receives his scepter at the hands of Neptune himself, and tradition is maintained.

Yes, green seas and green trees. And both of them figure in how the Columbia River came to be there. Any of the old loggin' hands will tell you that story.

It seems that Paul, that mythical figure of the big woods, was out logging. He built a raft of logs "containing, maybe, two-three-four million feet."

So Paul hitched up Babe, his blue ox, to pull out the logs. The chain broke, but the ox had such a start that he "run all the way to Astoria, pullin' the piece of chain behind him." It cut up "quite a scratch" as it went along, and that scratch, they say, is the Columbia River.

Geologists—and many Astorians—will disagree. But it doesn't matter. There still will be Royal Chinooks in the river, Douglas firs in the deep woods and the Regatta, once a year.

"Collecting" Alaskan Glaciers

CAN A GLACIER be moving forward and at the same time be moving backward? This is one of the riddles a "school of exploration," organized on the University of California campus, set out for the Far North last summer to solve.

Acting on the suggestion of Dr. François E. Matthes, chairman of the committee on glaciers, Geophysical Union, that our party also visit a few Alaskan glaciers and collect data for a study of recession which his committee is making, we spent 10 days on this assignment in southwestern Alaska.

The Gakona, the first glacier visited, is located in the northern fringe of the Alaska Range, a few miles east of Summit Lake, a point midway along the Richardson Highway between Fairbanks and Valdez. This body of ice comes very nearly being balanced on the divide between the Yukon watershed and that of the streams flowing into the Gulf of Alaska.

* * *

Arriving on a flattened ridge some six miles along our way from Summit Lake, we suddenly came in sight of the glacier bulging like a dirty white circus tent above the green muskeg land—a magnificent stream of ice flowing down from five catchment basins sparkling in the sun.

We found the top of the Gakona like that of almost every glacier—a series of knife edges and fissures, with here and there a rounded hummock. In surface features it was for all the world—like that of almost every glacier cano in the Hawaiian Islands. I estimated we traveled a distance of six miles along the top of the Gakona, and much of the time we were unable to see anything but the ice ridges close about us.

About two miles back we came upon what we believed to be moving ice—the living heart of the glacier. The surface sparkled brilliantly in the sun, the ridges ran perpendicular to the direction of flow, and there was what seemed to us shattered pressure ridges thrown up where this central sheet of ice pushed against the moraine-covered portions near the lower end.

* * *

We walked and ran across this long, smooth section a mile or two, leaping crevasses and sliding with abandon, then we came to more difficult going near the western edge. Our final adventure was a slide down a 100-foot incline onto an ice bridge which spanned a mad glacial stream.

At many places in the southern part of the Alaska range ice-caps top the mountain peaks. These are not snow coverings such as appear on mountains in the south, but appear to be remnants of an ice sheet which has melted away elsewhere and left only these fragments. Evidence of this possible origin is to be found in their shape. On the spire of many a sharp crag, always above 5000 feet elevation, there is a flat-topped mushroom of ice. The ice rises in a wall from the granite side of the peak, flares a little as it goes up, and appears to support a slab of ice on its top. That the ice top protrudes far beyond the perpendicular is evident, but such overhanging is noticeable only on the northern sides of the peaks, for on the southern sides the direct rays of the sun seem to have melted away most of the cap.

The Cache Creek Glacier, which I have named for the creek flowing out of it, has just such an icecap on the mountain eminence above it. This feature makes it fascinating to visit and study. Also it is easy to reach, being just five miles from the Richardson Highway at Stewart Creek, via good foot trail most of the way.

* * *

Our party found it practicable to build rock monuments directly in front of the ice at one glacier only. This was the Worthington, 29 miles north of Valdez, via the Richardson Highway. The War Department engineers who routed the military highway directly in front of the Worthington Glacier demonstrated faith in the idea that the glacier was receding and would continue.

We found no other monuments anywhere about, and believe this the first attempt to measure and record recession of the Worthington Glacier.

A stream of glacial milk big enough to float a Yukon steamboat squirts from the lower end of Valdez Glacier in summer, indicating that an extensive body of ice lies back of the narrow defile into which the lower terminal is squeezed. Geological Survey maps show that the Valdez Glacier is only one of a half dozen tongues of ice leading out of one great basin 30 miles back in the Alaska Range.

Columbia Glacier, discharging into Prince William Sound on the southern coast, is said to be the fastest moving glacier on earth. The pack ice is moving down into the sea estuary, where it breaks off and floats away as icebergs, at a rate said to be between 80 and 100 feet per day. With all of this activity, it is possible that this glacier, too, is diminishing in size, like the others we have noted. While the river of ice pours rapidly into the sea, is the ice front retreating up the estuary?

* * *

Our party chartered an airplane and flew for an hour over the giant ice pack, hunting indications along its front and limits which might establish whether the body is advancing or retreating. From the air, striations were plainly visible on the mountain walls above the present limits and in advance of the present ice front. Because these markings are unmistakable evidence of glacial action—that some time in the past an ice pack has extended much further out the estuary—an untrained observer is likely to jump at the conclusion that the present glacier is the receding remnant of that larger ice body. This is not necessarily a valid conclusion.

If our conclusion is correct that the Columbia ice front is receding up the valley in which the glacier lies and the ice body diminishing, year by year, this, along with the fact that the pack is flowing down the valley at the rate of close to 100 feet a day, gives us the answer to our riddle: A glacier can be moving forward and at the same time be moving backward. The ice moves down the valley, but the glacier is said to be receding up the valley. This phenomenon exists in the case of every "live" glacier which is melting at its terminal faster than the pack pushes forward.

All the glaciers we visited are apparently receding at a pretty rapid rate, the only possible exception being the Columbia, which is the most alive of the group.

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Riding Good-Manners

THE CLIPPITY-CLOP hoof beats of saddle horses are being heard with increasing frequency along the roads, trails and by-ways of the United States. Horseback riding for pleasure has taken such a hold on popular imagination that in over 3000 communities small horse shows are held at intervals so that riders may exhibit their horses and their own skill in the saddle.

These shows often are directed by local clubs of riders which have been organized rapidly in recent years in many parts of the country, with the aid of state and national horse associations. The clubs, including both adults and children in their memberships, are aiding in the development of new bridle paths and in fostering a love for good horses.

Perhaps the spread of this vogue is due, in large degree, to the search of the pleasure-bent for activity and entertainment that is a bit different, or that is at least off the beaten path for most people. Many welcome it as an agreeable change from continual racing over the congested highways in high-powered motorcars.

* * *

Whatever may impel one to become a horseman, the novice soon discovers that riding has many elements that may not at first be suspected. One of these is the emphasis which competent riders place upon good manners in the saddle. Nowhere is the stamp of good horsemanship more evident than in the courtesy and consideration shown to fellow riders and to that closest companion of the trail—his horse.

The stableman, if one is renting, usually may be depended upon to aid in selecting a mount that is suited to the rider, as to size, gait, and tractability. But from that point, the rider has much to learn from his instructor and from experience. In selecting a saddle, one may be reminded of the young lady who was asked whether she preferred an English or a western style saddle.

"The English type," the groom explained, "is a small saddle that lies quite flat on the horse's back. The western saddle is a larger, cradle-like affair, with a horn projecting at the front."

"Oh," naively exclaimed the novice, "I don't think I need a horn. I do not expect to ride where there's any traffic!"

Most riders choose the English saddle for park riding, especially if they intend to post, which is the style of riding most generally taught. The rider who is correctly instructed mounts from the left side of the horse, holding the reins taut in the left hand. Proper discipline requires that the horse be made to stand quietly until the rider is well seated. This, too, informs the horse at the very start, in a gentle way, that the rider is master—an important point, for horses are unusually intelligent and may take advantage of a rider's indecision.

* * *

Once on the trail, the good horseman lets his mount walk for the first half mile or so, quickening the gait to a slow jog before insisting upon a fast trot, a canter or a gallop. As a mark of courtesy, before passing or overtaking other riders, he restrains his mount to about the speed of the others, to prevent exciting their horses. A well-mannered rider holds his steed over to the right of the trail, except when passing slower riders. Indeed, one who neglects this courtesy is no more a competent equestrian than the inconsiderate motorist who straddles the highway lanes is an expert driver.

Considerate horsemen avoid riding close to the horse ahead, or to riders passed on the trail. This courtesy is sure to be appreciated by the timid rider. Even more important, it avoids the likelihood of one of the animals kicking another, or a rider, in passing. When sharp turns are found in the bridle trails, good manners indicate that the rider rein in his horse, to avoid exciting one approaching from the opposite direction.

Riders soon learn that horses respond to considerate treatment and good manners as readily as do humans. There is probably no surer way to a pleasurable ride. The competent horseman does not urge his mount along at a fast trot or a gallop for more than half a mile at a stretch without reining the animal down for a chance to get his wind. The horse is not pulled in abruptly to a walk, however, but is brought down from a gallop to a canter, then to a moderate trot, and finally to a walk.

When the bridle trail reaches a motor road, the thoughtful rider walks his horse over the hard pavement. It jars the horse as much as the rider, perhaps more, to trot or canter on a hard pavement. Neither does it afford the animal such sure foothold as the softer bridle path.

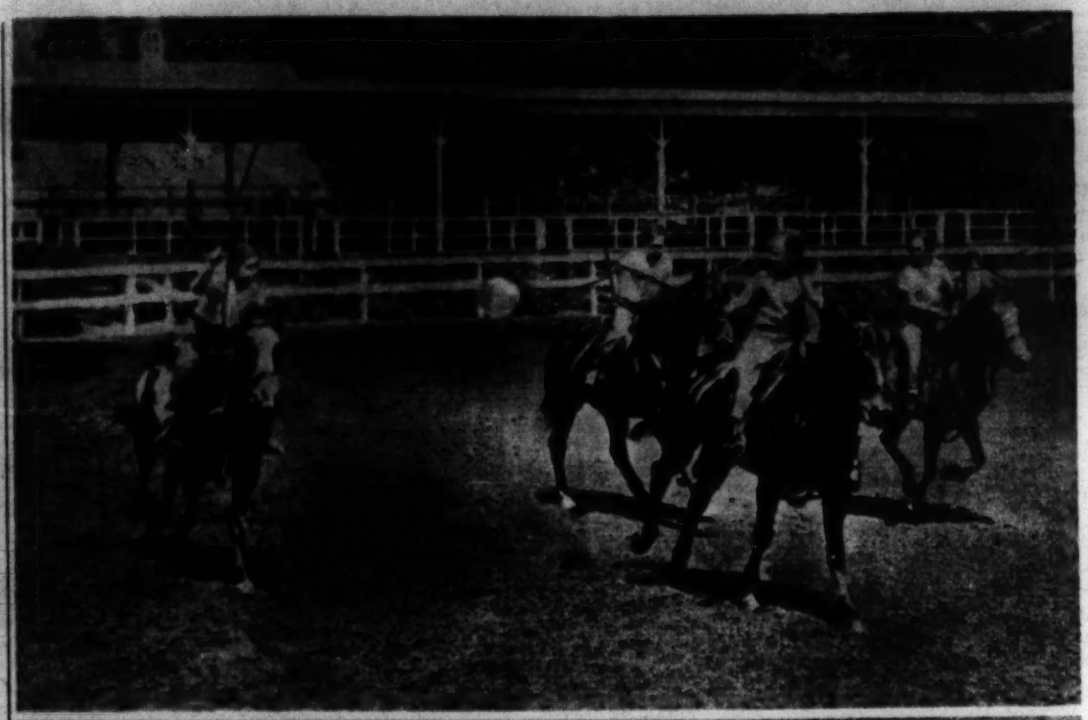
Toward the end of the ride, the considerate horseman quiets his mount down to a walk, so that he will be cool upon returning to the stable. This sometimes requires patience, as a horse is likely to prefer a rapid gait on the home stretch. But the competent horseman remains master all through the ride, though he is careful not to cause the horse to fret over unreasonable disciplinary demands.

For one thing, the manner in which the reins are held is of much importance, both as to correct riding form and comfort of the horse. Generally, the reins are not allowed to swing or dangle from the hands. When the horse is walking, he usually is given a free head; in fact, one who overlooks this consideration may find his mount stretching out his neck and pulling the reins from the rider's grasp.

In the trot or canter, the reins are held with a light pressure, but with relaxed wrists so that the pressure is not constant on the horse's mouth. The degree of pressure depends upon whether the horse has a hard or a sensitive mouth. New riders often are encouraged to use the same horse regularly, to become acquainted with his individualities. The skilled rider, too, is likely to prefer the same horse, provided he has found one that quite suits his riding tastes.

Young people who have attained some skill in the saddle can increase their proficiency by playing games on horseback. A list of games is obtainable in a booklet published by Horse and Mule Association of America.

A popular game is archery, in which galloping riders shoot arrows at a target 25 feet away.



Photos Courtesy Horse and Mule Asso. of America, Rounds Photo Below

SPORT IN THE SADDLE

Games on Horseback Are an Aid to Good Horsemanship as Well as Great Fun to Play. Balloon Polo (Top), Is a Favorite With Children. (Above), a Race Which Includes Cake-Eating Off a String. The Girl at the Right Is Disqualified Because She Has Used Her Hands. Below Is the Correct Posture for Park Riding

In the potato race, the riders spear a potato from the ground, gallop 50 yards, put it in a bucket and repeat. Another game requires riders to race 50 yards holding an egg in a spoon. Try it if you think it easy! Participants in the cake-eating race gallop 50 yards, eat a square of cake off a suspended string without using their hands, and return.

* * *

An exciting game is the musical chair race, in which riders gallop around a ring of chairs to the sound of music. When the music stops, each rider must dismount, dash for a chair and sit on it. As there is one less chair than riders, one person is eliminated. Then one chair is removed and the game repeated until only one chair and one rider remain.

In the stake race, three-foot broom handles are driven into the ground, not over six inches deep, in a line, 10 yards apart. A rider begins at the farthest stake, pulls it up without dismounting, deposits it in a box at the starting line, and repeats until all the stakes are pulled up.

Spearing rings is another interesting game. Rings two inches in diameter are suspended from a line strung over the arena. Riders start from a scratch line 100 feet away. The contestants alternate and the one who makes the best total out of five trials is the winner.

Lady riders enjoy balloon polo, in which one rider mounted on a fast horse carries a toy balloon tied with a 10-foot string to the end of a fishpole. It takes fast riding and skill to catch up with this man and break the balloon with a small cane.

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Decorator for Foreign Embassies

ONE OF THE MOST fascinating of jobs has been given to Mrs. Warren Delano Robbins, widow of the late United States Minister to Canada, who is a first cousin of President Roosevelt. She is in charge of all furnishing and interior decorating in American embassies and ministries in foreign countries. Mrs. Robbins plans to build up a competent staff to insure to Americans in foreign countries proper settings in which to conduct diplomatic business.

Only within recent years have Americans appointed to diplomatic and consular posts been assured that the United States intended eventually to relieve them of house-hunting duties. When William Phillips first went as Ambassador to Brussels in 1924, he lived with his wife in two front rooms in a boarding house. There was such a housing shortage that when the then Secretary of State Hughes visited Belgium, Envoy Phillips gave up his pension quarters to Secretary and Mrs. Hughes and retired to a back bedroom. Later, largely at his own expense, Envoy Phillips leased beautiful twin houses—one for his living quarters, the other for official entertaining. Houses still are rented for United States representatives in Brussels.

* * *

Today, the United States owns consular buildings in Buenos Aires, Rio de Janeiro, London, Paris, Berlin, Teheran, Rome, Tokyo, Mexico City, Tangier, Oslo, Panama City, Bangkok, Istanbul, Tirana, Ottawa, Santiago (Chile), Peiping, San José (Costa Rica), Praha (Prague), San Salvador, and some other places. This is but a beginning, however, on what the State Department designates "a long and much-needed program." In some cases, the buildings owned are usable only for offices and the problem of living quarters still troubles our emissaries.

One of the first embassies to which the United States claimed ownership was the house in London, received as a gift in fee simple from J. Pierpont Morgan. When Ambassador Myron Herrick was in Paris, he got a house at a bargain. He had been urging ownership there for years. He remarked that taxi drivers never knew where the American Embassy was.

The necessity in the past for appointing wealthy men to major diplomatic posts was well understood, but even so the waste involved was heavy. James Gerard spent a fortune remodeling and furnishing a house in Germany before the World War. When Alanson Houghton went to Germany later, he had to find another place and spent some $150,000 on it. Later, when Houghton was shifted to London, he took along many of his personal possessions and the new Ambassador to Germany found that he must spend practically the same amount to have a place in keeping with the dignity of the post.

* * *

Wives of diplomats in those days had to be clever interior decorators. Mrs. Robbins has opened and closed 33 houses in the course of her career as a diplomat's wife. Her husband was stationed in Washington at five different periods. He also had terms of service in Paris, Mexico City, Guatemala City, Buenos Aires, Santiago, Berlin, Rome, San Salvador and Ottawa.

Mrs. Robbins well knows the demands made on American Ministers and Ambassadors in foreign climes, and the type of entertaining expected.

Among the problems to be met within the next two years are the furnishing of residences in Vienna; Helsinki, Finland; Monrovia, Liberia; Montevideo, Uruguay; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil; Shanghai; Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

PRIVATE SITTING ROOM IN AMERICAN EMBASSY, LONDON
The Heavier Pieces of Furniture Belong to the Government, but the Smaller Pieces and All Accessories, Including the Persian Rug, Are Privately Owned

In Vienna, a building has been purchased and remodeling will begin in about two months. At Managua, Nicaragua, a Spanish type house of white cement, with a patio, will be started this fall. To some extent it will resemble old New Orleans houses, with columns and balconies. In Finland, a combined dwelling and office building will be of brick, in Georgian style. In Liberia, the embassy will be copied to a detail from the old Carroll House of Baltimore. Two concrete houses will be built for staff members. To construct these buildings in Liberia, all materials and equipment, with engineers and skilled foremen, will be sent from the United States. At Montevideo, in Port-au-Prince, in the Dominican Republic, classic structures with porte-cocheres and columns are to be built this year.

* * *

The office and residency in Rio de Janeiro has been transformed into an office building proper, since the United States has acquired within the last year a residential property with a beautiful garden. The residence in which Ambassador Jefferson Caffrey will take up quarters soon is to be remodeled, and Mrs. Robbins will consider the matter of its furnishings. In Shanghai, this year, a combined office and residence will be built on the water front.

Three residences of which Americans may be proud are those at Ottawa, Buenos Aires and Tokyo. The house in Ottawa, now occupied by the American Ambassador, Norman Armour, stands 300 feet above the junction of the Ottawa and Gatineau Rivers; was remodeled last year at a cost of $50,000. The embassy in Tokyo, about five years old, has distinctive charm, with low, adroitly proportioned white walls, projecting copper eaves, and beautiful bronze grills. Earthquake and fire proof, the compound follows a clever funnel-shaped general plan in order to make the most of the prevailing air currents.

One of the first duties of Mrs. Robbins in her new post will be to visit Europe and South and Central America, to get a general idea of what is needed in the way of furnishings for legations being constructed or remodeled this year.

F. G. O.

Australia in Clay

ON A NARROW ROAD on Mount Dandenong, Victoria, one early winter day in May, this sign caught our attention:

THE POTTER'S SANCTUARY
Inspection Invited

We had been driving in the hills, enjoying the beauty of late autumn leaves, which in some sheltered spots were still clinging to the branches of the English trees that grew in plenty among the evergreen of Australian gums and other native bush.

Halting the car, we climbed out in response to the invitation. Through a rustic gateway we could see the potter's art displayed on ledges in the steep bank which led to his studio.

We were arrested by the beauty and originality of the pottery shown in the most suitable setting one could imagine for this exhibition — the damp red soil recently formed into terraces, with boulders of stone in which moss and natural green growth were seen shooting out between the stones.

The pottery consisted of vases and other ware depicting Australian flora and fauna — tall vases like gum trees with bark, leaves and gumnuts complete, one depicting a whirlwind with various wild creatures being whirled round the vase with realistic rapidity. Some were colored or glazed, others in natural clay, with groups of aboriginals sitting in a circle around a huge, frilly lizard.

There were little groups of kookaburras, so familiar to all bird lovers, who have watched the "laughing jackass" in all its moods. Several items represented pieces of bark with the head of an old man aboriginal in one corner, a little possum clinging to his unkempt hair and looking coyly over his brow.

The potter said, "These black fellows love the wild animals, but not like the townspeople, who shut them in a zoo."

The pieces in the studio proved to be even more ambitious and imaginary than those displayed in the garden. Curiously shaped jugs, depicting legends of the early days, gleaned by the potter from books written by early pioneers of the blacks and their folklore. The tops of the jugs were modeled to resemble a "pitchie," which is a kind of dish used by the natives. The sides of jugs showed figures of aborigines, one with kangaroos springing out of his beard—a legend claims this as the origin of the kangaroo.

Over the Editor's Desk

Today's Contributors . .

THE RT. HON. CLEMENT RICHARD ATTLEE since 1922 has been a Member of Parliament, Labor party representative of the Limehouse division, in London, although he himself lives in Stanmore, Middlesex. He has been leader of the Opposition in the Commons since 1935, and is regarded as a possible future Prime Minister. He is a graduate of Oxford, a member of the bar, and has been a tutor and lecturer in social science at the London School of Economics and Political Science. During the war, he served in Gallipoli, Mesopotamia and France, retiring as a major in 1919. He has been active in Government affairs since that time, serving as Mayor of Stepney, as an alderman, as Under-Secretary of State for War, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Postmaster-General, and Member of the Indian Statutory Commission.

The REV. GEORGE M. LAMSA is a native of Syria, brought up in the Christian faith in the Eastern Church, which uses the Aramaic Version of the Bible. He is an ordained clergyman and has had a wide experience in lecture work and as a writer upon Biblical subjects.

Among festivals and annual celebrations must be included the Astoria, Oregon, annual regatta. WEBB FOOTE is the pseudonym of a native Astorian.

Himself a salesman of experience, ALBERT F. ENGLES of Detroit has some things to say about that form of business activity. DOROTHY CANDY was president of the Emergency Peace Campaign Committee at Colby Junior College for Women, New London, New Hampshire, which conducted the survey she describes. WALTER SANDON has written other Magazine Editorials. He lives in England.

DR. JULIUS LIPPERT, Lord Mayor of Berlin, or State Commissioner for Berlin, since 1935, was educated in Italy and Germany. As a young man, he served throughout the war, and later went into journalism. He was connected with the Deutschen Tageblatt, Berlin, from 1927 to 1932, and he was also editor-in-chief of the Angriff, National Socialist daily, from 1929 to 1933. In the latter year he was given an official position in Berlin and later was named to the Prussian Landtag, with other responsibilities under the present government.

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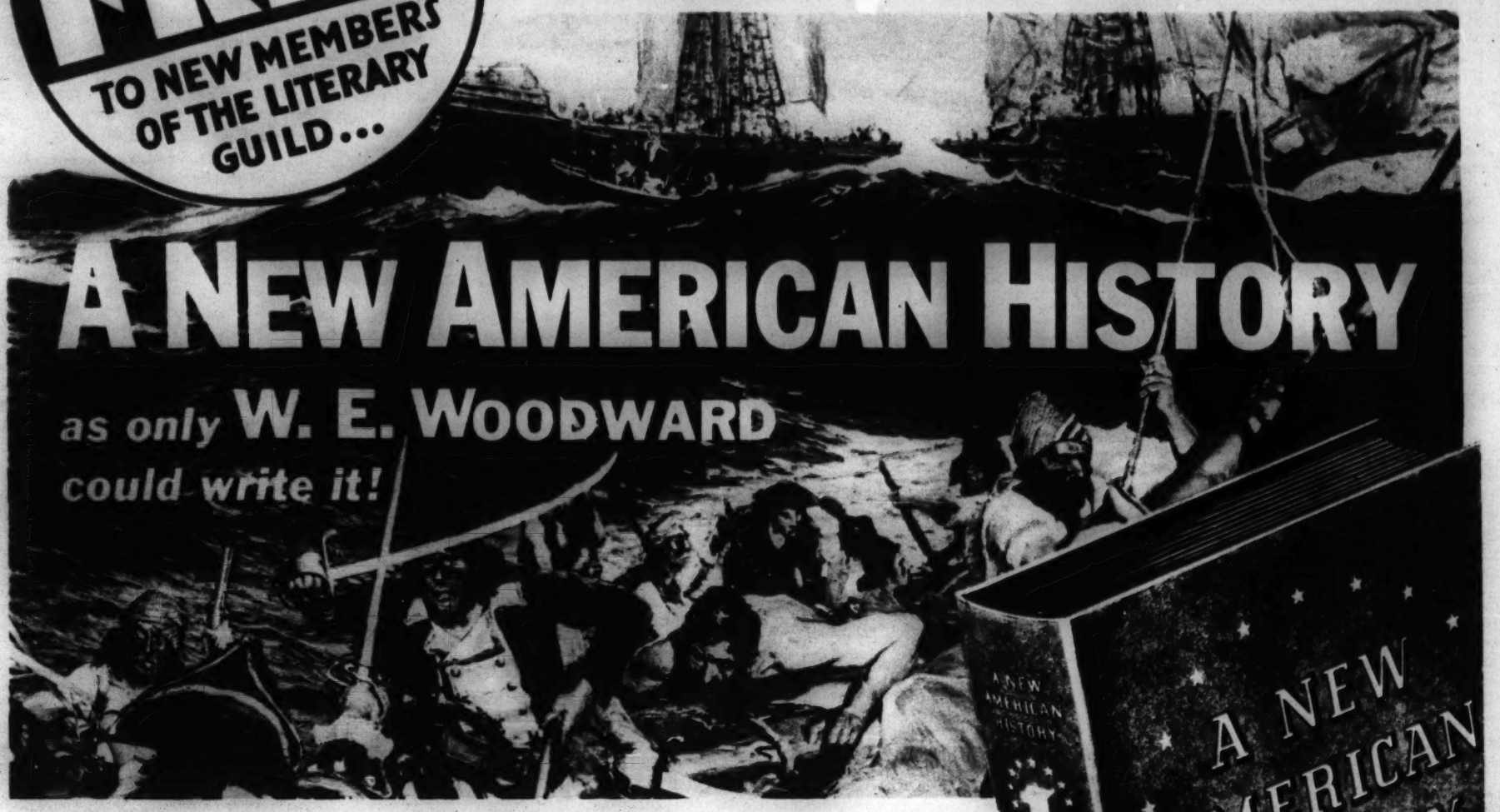
as only **W. E. WOODWARD** could write it!



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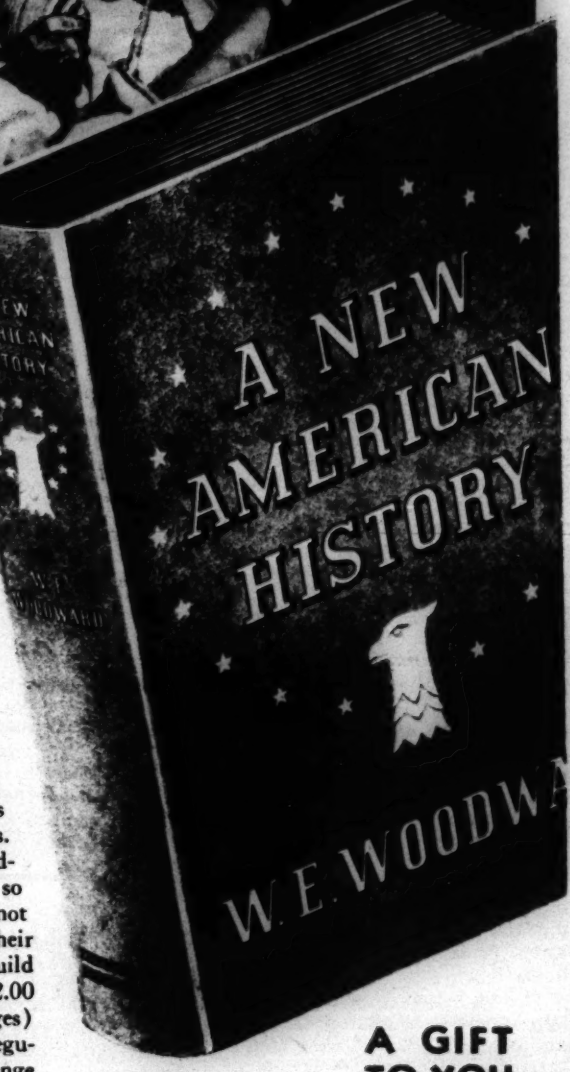

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